Supporting Forests and Biodiversity

Quarterly Report

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1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

Program Name:	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity
Activity Start Date and End Date:	November 9, 2012 to November 8, 2016
Prime Implementing Partner:	Winrock International
Agreement Number:	AID-442-A-13-00002
Name of Subcontractors/Subawardees:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC); East West Management Institute (EWMI)
Major Counterpart Organizations	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment)
Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries)	Eastern Plains Landscape (Mondulkiri province) and Prey Lang Landscape (Kompong Thom, PreahVihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces)
Reporting Period:	July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBPF	Community-based Production Forestry
CBNA	Capacity Building Needs Assessment
CCF	Community Conservation Forest
CFN	Community Forestry Network
CFMC	Community Forestry Management Committee
CIP	Commune Investment Program
COP	Chief of Party
CPA	Community Protected Area
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DFID	Department for International Development
EPL	Eastern Plains Landscape
EWMI	East West Management Institute
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDANCP	General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection
GIZ	Gesellschaftfür Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation)
GNC	Grassroots Networking and Constituency
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectare
ICC	Indigenous Community Congress
ICLT	Indigenous Community Land Title
InVEST	Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs
Landsat	Land Satellite
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asian Forests
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest
MIST	Management Information SysTem
MOMS	Management Orientated Monitoring System
MPF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Products
NTFP-EP	Non-timber Forest Products Extension Programme
ODC	Open Development Cambodia
PRAJ	Program on Rights and Justice
PCPU	Provincial Conservation Planning Unit
PLCN	Prey Lang Community Network
PLL	Prey Lang Landscape
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPWS	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary
PTFC	Provincial Technical Facilitation Committee
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture

RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SFB	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SPF	Seima Protection Forest
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP-GEG	United Nations Development Programme-Global Environment Facility
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were several project accomplishments during the quarter. In the Eastern Plains Landscape, some of those included progress on the preparation of management plans in four Community Conservation Forests and Community Protected Areas; the completion of socio-economic and sustainable livelihood assessment baseline studies; the organization of a consultation meeting on the certification of honey enterprises established under the project with participants from the government, private sector, local communities and NGOs; the approval by the Forestry Administration of a representative timber harvesting plan in the pilot Community-based Production Forest; the development of a Nature-Based Tourism Strategy Paper; the initiation of the transition associated with forest monitoring and reporting from the Management and Information SysTem (MIST) to the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART); the establishment of a consultation workshop to establish a provincial coordination mechanism for biodiversity conservation, climate change, and development in which participants proposed the establishment of a "Sub-committee to Co-ordinate and Support Forest, Biodiversity Conservation and Development;" and the organization of a harmonization workshop that brought together representatives from line ministries, local authorities, NGOs, and Provincial Government Officers to discuss sustainable development in the Eastern Plains Landscape.

In the Prey Lang Landscape, important accomplishments included the organization of community consultations to provide opportunities to identify priority Community Forestry activities and concerns related to natural resources management and biodiversity conservation and present those to commune councils for inclusion into the Commune Investment Program for 2014; organization of various focus group discussions to support a Capacity Building Needs Assessments that will be used to develop a capacity building awareness raising and training program to prepare stakeholders to engage more effectively in constructive dialogue; the development of a Training of Trainers training to enhance participatory training capacity and facilitation skills; and the commencement of the process in support of the National Forest Program to install demarcation poles to delineate the boundaries of 22 Community Forests.

The project's Small Grants Manual was also developed and submitted to USAID for review and approval and project interactions with the Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Environment continued to strengthen. The process to streamline communications and improve coordination among project partners advanced, as well, with discussions among project partners in the EPL and PLL of proposed modifications in the organizational structure of the project.

The project team, in several discussions with USAID, also continued to refine its Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, the most recent version of which will incorporate responses to questions and comments from USAID and is expected to be submitted to USAID at the beginning of the next quarter for its review and approval.

1.1 Program Description/Introduction

The Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) project is implemented in collaboration with the Forestry Administration in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection in the Ministry of Environment through a consortium of project partners. Those include Winrock International, the prime implementing partner; the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), and the East West Management Institute (EWMI). Project activities are concentrated in Mondulkiri province in the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL), which covers an area of more than 30,000 square kilometers and contains the most extensive intact block of remaining forest in Southeast Asia, and in and around the Prey Lang Landscape (PLL) in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Steung Treng, and Kratie. The Eastern Plains Landscape includes a diversity of forest types ranging from hill evergreen to open dry forest. Those forests support resident populations of several endangered wildlife species, including Asian elephants, leopards, white water buffalo, sambars, Siamese crocodiles and Eld's deer. The Prey Lang Landscape provides diverse habitats for a variety of wildlife species, as well, but unlike in the Eastern Plains Landscape, there is no large-area management plan for sustainable forest management or biodiversity conservation in the Prey Lang Landscape.

Cambodia has one of the highest percentages of forest cover in the region and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has adopted a Millennium Development Goal to increase its forest cover from 57% to 60%. The RGC also has a target of placing two million hectares (ha) under community forestry management, which would account for approximately 20% of Cambodia's forested area. Despite those ambitious targets, Cambodia's forests continue to be impacted by land-use changes and deforestation. The overarching goal of the SFB project is to improve conservation and governance of the Eastern Plains Landscape and the Prey Lang landscape, the two most extensive forest landscapes in the country, to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. The participation of local communities, as well as various other stakeholders, in forest management decisions will be made more inclusive under the project and capacity-building of communities, civil society organizations, and officials of sub-national and national authorities will cut across project elements through three inter-linked objective under which the project's goal will be achieved.

i. Effectiveness of government and other natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.

ii. Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.

iii. Equitable benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.

1.2 Summary of Results to Date

Indicators	Baseline	Year 1 Target	Achievement through the current quarter	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 1 target achieved
G.1: Deforestation rate in priority landscapes decreased		None				
G.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of United States Government (USG) assistance [standard indicator; HARVEST indicator]		50,000 hectares	43,305 hectares[1]	Below	This deficit, which was due to some reduction in planned project activities during the quarter as a result of national election campaigning and reduced access to project sites because of weather conditions, will be made up in the next quarter as several new CCFs and CPAs are established as planned.	85%
G.3: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of C02e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance [standard indicator]		None				
Objective Indicator 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices		5,000	4,367[2](456 women)	Below	This deficit, which was due to some reduction in planned project activities during the quarter as a result of national election campaigning and reduced access to project	87%

[1]This is the total area of community managed forests that are patrolled by local communities with SFB support in the Eastern Plains Landscape, 3,000 hectares of which currently have an approved management plan at the national level and includes the 2, 431 hectares added in the 4thquarterto account for 1 Community Forest with completed boundary demarcation.

[2]This includes the 90 (0 females)community patrol members and estimated active members of the CPAs and CCFs who were involved in monthly meetings, consultations, and other project activities, people involved in various consultations about establishing new community forests, families who signed a petition letter about resin cutting inside the PPWS, and local authorities and District Governors who were involved in resolving forest protection conflicts and consultations in CCFs and includes the 93 persons (11 women) added in the 4th quarter to account for 50 CFMCs (6 women), 20 commune Community Forest network representatives (2 women), and 23 commune councilors (2 women) who engaged in constructive dialogues on integrating priority Community Forestry management activities in the Commune Investment Program.

Indicators	Baseline	Year 1 Target	Achievement through the current quarter	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 1 target achieved
					sites because of weather conditions, will be made up in the next quarter as several new CCFs and CPAs are established as planned.	
Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1: Number of land titles/and or management plans approved as a result of USG assistance, including community forest, CPA, community –based production forests, CCFs and indigenous land titles		3	*6 (1CPA mgmt. plan; 4 ICLTs; 1 CBPF agreement)*	Exceeded	The pace of establishment of ICLTs has been more rapid than previously experienced and expected, but the life of project target for this indicator continues to remain valid.	200%
Sub-objective indicator 1.2.1: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and or biodiversity conservation		1,000	4,477 people (1159 female)[3]		This figure potentially reflects double counting in earlier quarters (i.e., one person receiving more than one training). The M&E Specialist is currently reviewing records in those earlier quarters with project partners in the process of developing an accurate data base on training.	

[3]Included training on forest inventory, management development, development of internal rules and regulations for community forests, threat reduction analysis, financial management, patrol plan development, business plan development, value chain analysis, report writing, community based NTFP enterprise development, commune investment planning processes and accounts for an additional 26 persons (3 women) trained in the 4th quarter, including 10 representatives of the local Forestry Administration, 10 NGOs (1 woman), 1 representative from EWMI (1 woman), 3 representatives from Winrock (1 woman), and 2 representatives from RECOFTC, as well as five session of CBNA Focus Group Discussionsinvolving132 persons (14 women), including 46 representatives from CFMCs, 17 Community Forest Network representatives (2 women), 28 commune councilors (3 women), 19 representatives of local Forestry Administration, and 22 representatives of NGOs (14 women).

Indicators	Baseline	Year 1 Target	Achievement through the current quarter	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 1 target achieved
Sub-objective indicator 1.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.		10	12[4]	Exceeded	The life of project target for this indicator continues to remain valid.	120%
Objective Indicator 0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a result of USG assistance.		5	2[5]	Below	There were recent changes in the wording of this indicator and the target on the basis of discussions with USAID	
Objective Indicator 0.2.2: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes		None				
Objective Indicator 0.3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance		5,000	115[6] individuals	Below	It has taken longer than originally anticipated, especially in the PLL, but the number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation is expected to	28%

[4]This includes 1 strategy for improving law enforcement based on different scenarios; 4 commune investment plans with NRM and biodiversity conservation-related activities; 1 timber harvesting plan; 1 Community-based Production Forestry plan; 1 nature-based tourism strategy; and 4 ICLT regulations.

[5]1 case of illegal logging reported by a community patrol in Srae Y CPA that resulted in confiscation of chainsaws and increased patrol frequency in the CPA and 1 case of illegal resin cutting by a Rubber Company in Puhung/Putung CPA that resulted in suspension of the company by the MoE.

[6]This includes family members (average. membership of 5/household) of the 23 honey collectors who earned an additional 12% cash income from the USG supported honey enterprise activity.

Indicators	Baseline	Year 1 Target	Achievement through the current quarter	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 1 target achieved
					increase significantly in both of the project's landscapes in the first two quarters of the second year of the project with the establishment of several new commercial enterprises.	
Sub-objective indicator 3.1.1: Increase income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance		None				
Sub-objective indicator 3.2.1: Number of PES agreements approved and implemented		None				
Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1: Number of people participating in income generating activities.		None				

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Progress Narrative

Under Objective 1: Effectiveness of government and key natural resources managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.

During the quarter, there were five Community-based Needs Assessment (CBNA) focus group discussions conducted with the participation of 132 people (14 women) from Community Forest Management Committees (CFMCs), Community Forestry Networks (CFNs), Commune Councils, local Forestry Administrations, and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in and around the PLL, and a Training of Trainers (ToT) training on the art of training design and building facilitation skills s.

Significant progress was achieved on the preparation of management plans of four Community Conservation Forests (CCFs) and Community Protected Areas (CPAs) in the EPL, as well. The management plan of Srae thom CPA, covering 3,000 hectares, was approved by the Ministry of Environment. Management plans for Srae y and Pu hung CPAs were also drafted and community consultations were ongoing to complete those drafts, which are targeted to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment in the next quarter. The forest inventory of the CCF in Dei Ey was also completed during the quarter.

Progress was made on the establishment of new CCFs and CPAs, as well. Initial community consultations on five new CCFs and CPAs were completed during the quarter. Application letters for establishment of the three CCFs have been approved at the District Governor's level and will be submitted to the Provincial Governor and subsequently to the Forestry Administration. The proposed sites were also mapped prior to finalization of the applications for submission to the Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Environment.

The project also continued to strengthen the effectiveness of Government staff of the Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment and protected area rangers by providing training on SMART and monitoring its effective use. A scenario and action process guideline was developed for the EPL to guide partner line ministries in management decision-making and effective response intervention. The guideline outlines steps for information gathering, scenario development, communication, and threat monitoring responses.

In the EPL, project partners WCS and WWF commenced the transition from MIST to SMART and the SFB project team has assumed the technical lead in coordinating the transition between the Government, SFB project partners and other stakeholders. There was also an important REDD+ community consultation organized in the Seima Protection Forest (SPF) to obtain feedback on the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Project Document and inform community members about the progress of planned REDD+ activities. The consultation was an essential component of the 30-day public comment period on the Project Document, which commenced during the quarter.

The Forestry Administration also officially approved the final boundary of the Community-based Production Forestry (CBPF) area in the Seima Protection Forest Buffer Zone. The demarcation will provide security for 9,070 ha of an officially designated community-based production forest zone. The SFB project team was in the process of demarcating the forest boundary, starting with priority areas, to protect it from encroachment and misunderstandings about land uses by local people and neighboring agricultural companies. During the quarter, the project team completed the CBPF demarcation pole construction

procurement and the installation of the poles will commence in the next quarter. Meanwhile, in the PLL 22 Community Forests were prioritized for boundary demarcation poles through the project.

Under Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.

During the quarter, the SFB project team in the PLL (1) consolidated the report of the stakeholders' scoping study; (2)organized a stakeholder consultation workshop on Alternative Community Forestry modalities and a Community Forestry Enterprise Development concept note in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme-Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF) Sustainable Forest Management project, with participation from Forestry Administration officials at central and sub-national levels; (3) compiled information, including the names of representatives, from 17 Commune Community Forestry networks; and (4) organized constructive dialogues on integrating Community Forestry activities and Natural Resources Management(NRM) and Biodiversity Conservation issues into the Commune Investment Program (CIP) 2014.

A particularly noteworthy achievement during the quarter was the harmonization workshop that was organized through the SFB project in the EPL. The two-day workshop brought together 40 representatives from relevant line ministries, local authorities, NGOs, and Provincial Government Officers in a constructive dialogue about building a better future in the Eastern Plains Landscape. The workshop objectives were to: (1) review the annual plans of each institution which participated in the workshop to assess both positive and negative impacts on conservation and socio-economic development in the landscape;(2) develop a better mechanism for communications and sharing information relevant to biodiversity conservation among the various stakeholders; and (3) develop a process, or mechanism, for resolving conflict related to biodiversity conservation in the landscape. The action points agreed during the workshop included the following:

a) Development of concrete action plans on the means of resolving inequalities in implementing law enforcement measures, i.e., initiating action plans in cases that might involve influential people.

b) Composing a request letter to the Forestry Administration and Ministry of Environment, through the Provincial Governor, to request immediate programs for developing the management plans in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF), Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS), and Seima Protection Forest.

c) Ensuring the participation of relevant institutions in a review of plans for road construction in Mondulkiri province.

d) Firming up the proposed communication and information sharing process and mechanism for conflict resolution.

Government agencies represented at the workshop were the Forestry Administration, Provincial Department of Environment, Fisheries Administration, Provincial Department of Land Use Planning, Public Works and Transportation, Mines and Energy, Tourism, Provincial and District Governors, and the Provincial Council.

Under Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.

Highlights under Objective 3 during the quarter included the completion in the EPL of several baseline studies, in particular a socio-economic baseline survey, a community sustainable livelihoods assessment

and product scanning, and a profile of honey producers in Srae y commune. A feasibility study of establishing a honey production center in Mondulkiri province was also completed during the quarter.

Using the results of the community livelihoods assessment and product scanning, bamboo products were identified as important potential resources to use in developing livelihood enterprises in the EPL. Besides the rapid value chain study which was conducted on the bamboo sector, a comprehensive bamboo inventory was commissioned in three identified sites in Srae huy CCF, Srae thom CPA and Chiklob CPA to assess the availability and sustainability of supply. On the completion of that inventory, a follow up study to assess the financial feasibility of three identified business scenarios for bamboo (i.e., community-based cottage scale, small business enterprise, cooperative business enterprise) will be organized in the second year of the project.

The trial harvest plan in the CBPF was also recommended by the Forestry Administration for approval by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries after lengthy technical discussions and a number of meetings involving the Forestry Administration and the SFB project team. This paves the way for the first legal community harvest of timber, which is planned to occur in the dry season. The harvesting of the timber later this year is expected to be an important milestone in Community Forestry development in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, using the criteria that were developed for selecting target sites, the project team in the PLL was in the process of reviewing the profiles of 49 Community Forests to determine the sites to be considered for livelihood development.

In general, the implementation of SFB project activities progressed through the first year of the project despite the relatively slow start during its first and second quarters. The national election in July contributed to some restrictions in field activities during the current period of reporting, especially during the month of national election campaigning, but the pace of project implementation quickened in August and September with the increased support and involvement of the Forestry Administration.

2.2 Implementation Status

Objective 1. Effectiveness of government and key natural resources managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.

Activity 1.1.1.Design and Implement Training Program on Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity Conservation and REDD+ relevant to implementation requirements in the EPL and PLL.

Using the results of the scoping study of stakeholders that was previously conducted in the PLL, a Capacity Building Needs Assessment was organized. Its purpose was to determine training and information requirements of the landscape's various stakeholders. The outcome will be used as a basis for developing a capacity building awareness raising and training program to prepare stakeholders to engage more effectively in constructive dialogue. The program will strengthen stakeholders' capacities to effectively participate and constructively engage in the sustainable management of forests and biodiversity conservation in the PLL. The CBNA project team consisted of 11 project team members (3 women), which is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Composition of the CBNA project team in the PLL.

SFB partner organization	Project staff involved	Remarks
Winrock	▪ 1 Training Manager ▪ 1 Monitoring &Evaluation (M&E) Officer ▪ 2 Natural Resources Management (NRM) Specialists	One woman (M&E Officer)

RECOFTC	▪ 2 Provincial Community Forestry Officers ▪ 1 Senior Community Forestry Training Officer ▪ 1 Community Forestry Training Coordinator	One woman (Community Forestry Training Coordinator)
EWMI	▪ 1 Grassroots Constituency Coordinator ▪ 2 Grassroots Constituency Officers	One woman (Grass Roots Constituency Coordinator)

The team is responsible for the CBNA, including the analysis of results and the preparation of reports. It will also provide inputs into the design of the awareness raising and training program. There was an orientation for the CBNA team organized by project partner RECOFTC which was led by its Community Forestry Training Coordinator and Senior Community Forestry Training Officer on 31 July. The purpose of that orientation was to establish a common understanding of the CBNA, as well as of relevant methodologies, tools, and action plans. The CBNA was conducted through open-ended focus group discussions with stakeholders who were identified in the scoping study. Participating stakeholders included representatives of: (i) Community Forestry Management Committees; (ii) Community Forestry Networks; (iii) the Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN); (iv) Sub-national & Local Forestry Administration Cantonment, Division, and Triage officers; (v) Commune Councils; and (vi) NGOs.

Five CBNA focus group discussions were conducted during the reporting period. There were 132 persons (14 women) from the four target provinces of the PLL participating in those discussions as summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Participants in CBNA Focal Group Discussions in the four target provinces in the PLL.

Province	CFMCs	CFNs	Commune Councilors	Sub-national and Local Forest Administration	Local NGOs	Total
Kampong Thom	16 persons (1 woman)	4 persons	8 persons (1 woman)	5 persons	3 persons (2 women)	36 persons (4 women)
Preah Vihear	18 persons (3 women)	7 persons (2 women)	13 persons (1 woman)	5 persons	5 persons	48 persons (6 women)
Stung Treng	7 persons (1 woman)	4 persons	5 persons	4 persons	6 persons (2 women)	26 persons (3 women)
Kratie	5 persons	2persons	2 persons (1 woman)	5 persons	8persons	22 persons (1 woman)
Total	**46 persons (5 women)**	**17 persons (2 women)**	**28 persons (3 women)**	**19 persons**	**22 persons (4 women)**	**132 persons (14 women)**

A training of trainers training on "The Art of Designing Training and Building Facilitation Skills' was organized on 23-26 September in Phnom Penh. The objective of the training was to enhance the participatory training capacity and facilitation skills of participants involved in the SFB project. The training was comprised of training modules on: (i) Trust building and team building; (ii) participatory training design; (iii) facilitation skills; and (iv) action planning. The training incorporated participatory learning techniques based on adult and experiential learning principles to encourage the active participation of trainees and to share and build upon their practical experiences.

The ToT training involved 26 participants (3 women) from the central Community Forestry Office in the Forestry Administration, local Forestry Administrations, and NGO and partner organizations working in the four provinces in the PLL. Table 3 provides a summary of those participants.

Resource persons/facilitators included the RECOFTC Community Forestry Training Coordinator, Training Officer, and Country Program Coordinator and a General Department for Administration of Nature

Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) Community Protected Area (CPA) officer from the Ministry of Environment.

Table 3. Summary of ToT training participants by province in the PLL.

Province	Participants					
	Forestry Administration	NGOs	WINROCK	RECOFTC	EWMI	Total
Phnom Penh	1 person				1 person (1 woman)	2 persons (1 woman)
Kampong Thom & Preah Vihear	6 persons	5 persons (1woman)	3 persons (1 woman)	1 person		15 persons (2 women)
Kratie & Stung Treng	3 persons	5 person		1 person		9 persons
Total	**10 persons**	**10 persons (1 woman)**	**3 persons (1 woman)**	**2 persons**	**1 person (1 woman)**	**26 persons (3 women)**

At the conclusion of the training, the participants prepared action plans for the training that is planned to be provided to representatives of Community Forestry Management Committees, the PLCN, Community Forestry Networks and Commune Councils in the participants' target provinces. The participants were formed into groups comprised of local Forestry Administration officials, NGO staff and SFB project team members to facilitate that training, which will include modules on: 1) Trust building; 2) Team Building; and 3) Introduction to the SFB project. There are eight such trainings which are planned to be organized in the next quarter in the four provinces in the PLL.

The ToT training received media coverage and was broadcast on national television (CNC and Hang Meas) and published on-line by Angkor Thom Media. See weblink:http://akt-media.com/readnews.php?id=25660&loc=inter#.Ul-ffVA_sXE).

Activity 1.1.2. Collaboration with universities.

The Chief of Party (COP), Deputy Chief of Party and NRM/Training Manager organized a meeting with Dr. Ngo Bunthan, Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) Rector, and Dr. Kim Soben to learn more about the university's vision, mission and activities, as well as to explore potential opportunities to organize a Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Conference that would be supported under the SFB project. One of the outcomes of the meeting was that Dr. Kim Soben would prepare a concept paper that would outline the development and requirements of organizing the Conference for review by the SFB project. The concept paper is expected to be prepared and reviewed in the next quarter and organized through the project.

The COP and the DCOP also met with (1) representatives of the Center for Biodiversity Conservation in the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) to discuss potential project support for graduate students' studies at those two universities; and (2) representatives of Prek Leap National School of Agriculture to discuss possible project support for curriculum development and associated initiatives to support proposed changes in the school's academic and extension programs. Letters of Agreement to provide such support to RUPP, RUA, and the Prek Leap National School of Agriculture are planned to be completed in the next quarter.

Two Master's student project outlines were also developed by the project team in the EPL and advertised to students in the Biodiversity Conservation Masters Degree Program at RUPP. One of the outlines focuses on gibbon biology in the Seima Protection Forest to support conservation and tourism efforts and the other focuses on community compliance with indigenous land titles issued in the Seima Protection Forest and factors affecting forest clearance in and around the titled areas. Five students expressed interest in the positions, and were interviewed for the studentships, two of whom will be selected in the next quarter with fieldwork expected to commence in January 2014.

The COP and the project's Communications Specialist met with representatives from the Department of Environmental Education and Communication in the Ministry of Environment, as well, to discuss potential project support for one of a regular series of televised Youth Environmental Debates on Climate Change arranged among different Cambodian universities. A Letter of Agreement to provide that support is planned to be completed in the next quarter.

Activity 1.1.4. Support to implementation of REDD+ safeguards.

REDD+ Community Consultation: The primary purpose of the REDD+ consultation was to obtain feedback on the Seima REDD+ Project Document and inform community members about the progress of the Seima REDD+ pilot activities. The consultation was an essential component prior to the 30-day public comment period on the Project Document, which commenced during the quarter. There were 81 people (17 women) who attended the two-day community consultation meeting. Participants included village representatives from each of the 20 target villages and 6 communes which are inside, or use resources within, the Seima Protection Forest core zone, including 62 community members (10 women).

The SFB-WCS REDD+ Specialist also participated in the national workshop on the Cambodia REDD+ Consultative Group Selection Process during the quarter. There were some 150 participants at the workshop, including representatives from government institutions, NGOs, community-based organizations and community networks representing 15 provinces. The workshop was organized by the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, which is funded by the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The SFB-WCS REDD+ Specialist (Mr. Sopha Sokun Narong) was elected as one of the two international NGO members of the Consultative Group.

Activity 1.2.1. Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment, and sustainable forest management.

In and around the MPF and PPWS: The Eastern Plains Landscape experienced a rapid increase in illegal logging during the quarter by a private sector company alleged to be very well-connected. Increased illegal logging activities inside and outside of the landscape's protected areas, including community-managed forests, resulted in a significant use of the SFB project team's time to investigate and respond to those reports. The team was involved to a considerable extent in conveying reports to relevant ministries, which also reduced the amount of time spent on other project activities, such as the development of protected area management plans. Project attention was directed to improving the effectiveness of community forest management through community patrolling; reorienting local communities on forestry laws and the rights of local communities to initiate actions associated with illegal activities occurring in their localities; and providing suggestions on improving the reporting of illegal activities so that immediate responses might be undertaken. This included the development of guidelines for an action and communication process to respond to illegal activities that was prepared for rangers, Forestry Administration and Ministry of Environment officials, local authorities, NGOs, and local communities.

The patrol strategies of community patrol teams supported under the project were improved to be more effective and responsive to the upsurge in illegal activities during the quarter. Training workshops conducted to improve capacities included: 1) a refresher course on reporting and initiating actions to report on illegal activities; 2) development of a threat reductions assessment and patrol plan; and 3) a refresher course on using Management Orientated Monitoring System (MOMS) books. The MOMS books concept, developed in South Africa, is a simple and cost effective approach initially designed for community managed conservation areas where there are limited funds that preclude the use of a high-tech monitoring system. Data collected from MOMS provides guidance to communities in management decisions and stimulates discussions among local resource users, which encourages local participation. The results of patrol activities recorded in MOMS are discussed in monthly meetings of CCF and CPA management committees. While MOMS is a relatively simple monitoring and reporting tool to use, however, it has its limitations. The locations of the areas covered by the patrol team cannot be verified and patrol efforts are also difficult to confirm. As a result, project partner WWF, as part of improving patrol effectiveness, piloted the use of SMART in two Community Forests supported under its TRAFO[7] project. The results of that pilot will be used in rolling out SMART to the five SFB-supported community patrol teams in the EPL.

In the meantime, the implementation of SMART in monitoring the effectiveness of enforcement activities in the EPL was strengthened during the quarter. One project staff was sent to Malaysia for advanced training on SMART and to collaborate with WWF Malaysia in improving the SMART software. Protected area rangers were trained on new tools for developing monthly patrol plans, as well, which are also incorporated into the SMART tool. Monitoring of patrol effectiveness revealed an increase in the effort level compared to 3rd quarter data. This will be quantified and analyzed in the next quarter to determine its significance. With the full implementation of SMART, database management in the MPF and PPWS will be improved, including the collection, reporting and storage of data.

In addition to illegal logging, the EPL landscape continued to encounter threats from settlement expansion as a result of an expanding population and increased in-migration to villages around the protected areas. In response, a boundary demarcation strategy for the MPF and PPWS was presented to, and has now been approved by, the Government. This will include placing metal signs on wooden poles in identified 'hot areas' in preparation for the installation of more permanent demarcation boundary poles later.

In and around the Seima Protection Forest: Substantial technical and logistical support was provided during the quarter to ranger stations within Seima, including training and instruction on the proper use and maintenance of equipment and technical implementation of forest and wildlife protection, as well as on the administration, monitoring, and management of the Seima Protection Forest.

Training on SMART software commenced during the quarter with a workshop in Phnom Penh. Several Seima project team staff who have now become proficient in the use of the system will be extending this knowledge to others on an ongoing basis over the coming months. The project team has coordinated with Government and other partners and stakeholders to implement the SMART system for forest management and information gathering through the support of the SFB project.

The final Management Information SysTem (MIST) report for Seima, after almost 10 years of implementation of this system at that site, is available as a separate document on request. From 01

[7]TRAFO comes from a German word which means Tropical Forest Adaptation and Development Fund. TRAFO aims to maintain community or privately owned intact tropical forest through supporting local livelihoods that enhance sustainable resource management and local livelihoods by providing a funding mechanism for every hectares of forest protected by the community.

October 2013, the new and much-improved SMART system will be used to replace MIST, providing important support to forest protection efforts.

Elsewhere in the EPL: In order to improve the effectiveness of provincial planning and implementation, the SFB project supported an annual reflection workshop in Sen Monorom with 40 participants (5 women) from relevant stakeholders from the Eastern Plains Landscape, including the Provincial Administration, Provincial technical line departments, and NGOs. This included, but was not limited to, conservation NGO's and SFB partners WWF and WCS, the Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment, Department of Land Management, Department of Environment, Department of Public Works, and the Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy. The workshop was designed to summarize the achievements, challenges, and plans of stakeholders operating in the EPL. It was a valuable exercise that allowed the sharing of information between partners, lessons to be learned, and future plans and effective inter-agency coordination to be established.

During the reporting period, there were more than 20 training courses involving 564 people (141 women) trained and mentored with 4,250 person-hours of training and mentoring (see TraiNet data for the 4th Quarter 2013 in Annex 2).Training and mentoring activities included the following:

a) Seima coordination meetings: A meeting of more than 50 staff at Seima was organized on 03 July. This was part of an ongoing management review and restructuring process that has been supported by the SFB project. Proposed changes are intended to increase the capacity of the project to respond positively and quickly to the many challenges confronting forest and biodiversity conservation. The Objective 1 Team Leader took this opportunity to present the SFB project and there were several discussions about the manner in which activities in Seima might continue to contribute towards achieving the goal of the SFB project. This meeting was followed up with a number of planning meetings with the various Seima operational teams on 4 and 5 July. Those teams and other stakeholders developed detailed workplans approved by the Government, which relate to the overall strategy for Seima, for fiscal year 2013-14 that have been incorporated into the SFB Year 2 workplan.

b) First aid training: A three-day first aid training course was organized for Forestry Administration rangers and WCS staff (32 people, including 5 females), in Seima. The training was delivered by experienced staff of the Cambodian Red Cross. This is an important element of health-and-safety training for staff working in remote areas.

c) Technical workshop on REDD+ benefit sharing: Two project partner WCS staff attended a three-day workshop on developing benefit-sharing mechanisms for REDD+ projects during the quarter. The SFB project and the support of USAID was highlighted during discussions and presentations on Seima REDD+ pilot activities.

d) REDD+ training: This was the first meeting with the Non-timber Forest Products Extension Programme (NTFP-EP) and UN-REDD to define Terms of Reference (TORs) and key activities for Social and Environmental Safeguards training for REDD+. Expected outputs include training materials, methodologies and a concept note with a training schedule on social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ for 2 levels of trainings: i) the Training of Trainers for targeted Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); and ii) follow up trainings to be provided by trained CSOs to targeted participants.

e) Introduction of Nature-Based Tourism: The nature-based tourism concept was introduced to the indigenous community committee consisting of 8 Indigenous Community Congress (ICC) members (4 females) of Andong Kraloeng in Seima.[8]

f) Community and livelihoods training: Atraining was organized on livelihoods development, in partnership with the local NGO. There were 16 participants (5 females) who learned about village activities, agricultural support, water and sanitation, and measures to ensure that livelihood development activities are supportive of conservation.

g) Community Facilitation Training: This involved training on Participatory Adaptive Research techniques and a framework that may be used to aid facilitation. Staff from the CBPF, Indigenous Communities and ecotourism teams joined this training delivered by project partner WCS's Community Facilitator.

h) Community-Based Production Forestry Workshop: A member of the Seima operations team and two community participants, all females, from Seima attended a workshop on Community Forestry in Anlong Veng, Otdor Meanchey province, and shared experiences with other participants on this new form of community forestry in Cambodia.

i) Training on planning and facilitation for community meeting in Seima: Detailed discussions and training for the community team was facilitated by senior WCS staff and the Ecotourism Chief of the Tmatboey Ibis tourism project.

j) SMART: Fifty two people attended a one-day workshop in Phnom Penh to introduce the SMART Conservation Software and develop coordination and collaboration to deliver better monitoring of forest protection efforts. More than 15 government representatives from the Forestry Administration and Ministry of Environment attended the workshop, which was hosted by Winrock International and delivered by WCS/SFB staff. A further meeting was organized in the WCS office the following day with four partners to develop data collection forms and protocols to input into the SMART system.

The biodiversity monitoring team in Seima continued to train local guides in map reading skills and GPS use so that they may soon undertake anti-snare surveys in the Seima Protection Forest, which is an important element in maintaining wildlife numbers.

The CBPF field facilitator team in Seima provided capacity building to the CBPF committee and members in Pu Char, O Char and Pu Kong villages with the participation of 75 people (12 females). As a result, the participants obtained knowledge and understanding related to administrative and bookkeeping skills. The course was designed to prepare the CBPF management team, especially heads, deputies, secretaries and financiers to manage their community-based forest enterprise and apply for external support from other organizations. Subsequent to the training, some funds were deposited into the local ACLEDA bank for opening a current account for the community to test the process of budget management, The CBPF field facilitation team will coach them on daily financial practices in their efforts to achieve sustainability.

Eighteen community patrol teams (114 people, including 14 females) started to conduct daily patrols of the 9,070 ha CBPF area in Srae Preah Commune within the Seima Protection Forest. The patrol teams,

[8] USAID Comment (January 3, 2013): Do we mean nature-based or eco-tourism? SFB Response: The broader concept of nature-based tourism encompasses both ecotourism and also other forms of tourism which value nature and culture.

residents of the three local villages, reported efforts to stop encroachment by the neighboring Economic Land Concession by constructing community demarcation poles, confronting illegal logging groups from outside the region or from Vietnam, and stopping other wildlife trafficking activities.

Activity 1.2.2 Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles.

In and around the PLL: The process was initiated to produce and install Community Forest boundary demarcation poles in 49 Community Forests in the PLL periphery to ensure ground visibility of boundaries, deter encroachment, and promote and protect secured tenure rights. Since the Community Forests are in different stages of development, project partner RECOFTC prioritized the order in which the boundary demarcation posts should be installed based on the following criteria: (i) an approved MAFF *Prakas* as a potential Community Forest; (ii) approved minutes of Community Forest boundary demarcation; and/or (iii) a signed Community Forest agreement.

There were 22 Community Forests prioritized in three provinces, including 7 in Kampong Thom, 14 in Preah Vihear, and 1 in Stung Treng for boundary demarcation post installation. There will be 583 boundary posts produced as per specifications prescribed in Forestry Administration guidelines that will cover 37,253 hectares of community forests and benefit 2,183 families who are members of the Community Forests. The plan that was developed for installation of the boundary demarcation poles is summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Plan for installation of Community Forest boundary demarcation poles in the PLL.

Province	Number of boundary poles	Number of Community Forests	Area(ha)	Families benefiting
Kampong Thom	130 poles	7	9,813 ha	674
Preah Vihear	429 poles	14	25,009 ha	1,307
Stung Treng	24 poles	1	2,431 ha	202
Total	**583 poles**	**22 CFs**	**37,253 ha**	**2,183**

The production of 24 poles for the Samaki Community Forest in Stung Treng was completed during the quarter. The initial installation of the poles was attended by the Community Forest Management Committee and representatives of the local Forestry Administration and commune councils on 17 September during the visit from USAID representatives, who also participated in the activity.

The Community Forest boundary demarcation pole production and installation activities in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear provinces were on-going. The announcement for bidding for the installation of the poles was made and selection will be concluded by the project procurement team in October. The discussions with Forest Administration cantonments in the two provinces on technical procedures associated with the installation will also occur at that time.

Updating of information on the targeted Community Forests in the PLL periphery: Project partner RECOFTC continued to update information on the 49 Community Forests in 21 communes in the PLL periphery that are targeted under the SFB project. During the quarter, information was collected on the number of *Prakas* and the dates of their issuance approving specific Community Forests and the Forestry Administration divisions and triages with jurisdiction over the Community Forests. The project team had collated 35 profiles by the end of the quarter, including profiles of 15 Community Forests in Kampong Thom, 5 Community Forests in Kratie, 9 Community Forests in Preah Vihear, and 7 Community Forests in Stung Treng. Those profiles will serve as reference sources for planned project activities, including the selection of target Community Forests for project interventions on livelihood improvement.(The updated status of the 49 Community Forests is available as a separate document in Excel on request).

Potential Community Forest areas in the 9 communes without Community Forests in the PLL periphery: The project team also initiated the collection of socio-demographic information on the 9 communes without Community Forests in the periphery of the PLL as a basis for planning and initiating discussions with forest dependent communities, local authorities, local Forestry Administration, and NGOs to determine possible establishment of potential Community Forestry areas that might be supported under the SFB project. Socio-demographic information from four communes (1 in Kampong Thom and 3 in Preah Vihear) were collected by the end of the quarter. This included information on the number of villages, populations, and estimated availability of forests. Those data will be reviewed and assessed to develop plans for further consultations on Community Forestry establishment and development (see Table 5).

Table 5. Summary of socio-demographic information collected from communes without Community Forests in the PLL periphery.

Province	Commune	Data collected during the Quarter			
		Number of villages	Socio-Demographic Information		Estimated available forest area
			Households	Population	
Kampong Thom	Boeung Lvea	19	3174	10,572 (5,143)	~3,000 ha
Preah Vihear	Krach	6	775	3,631 (1,823)	In progress
	Kyang	3	889	4390 (2,248)	In progress
	Tmea	3	759	3,392 (1,782)	In progress

The socio-demographic data from the remaining 5 communes without Community Forests in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces and the detailed information on forest resources in the 9 communes will be collected, verified and assessed in the next quarter.

In and around the EPL: The project team, led by project partner WWF, continued to follow up on the application process for the establishment of 12 community managed areas in the EPL (see Table 6.) The processes and activities that were completed in relation to the establishment of those areas during the quarter were:

a) Approval of the management plan for Srae thom CPA covering 3,000 hectares by the Ministry of Environment.

b) Approval of the CPA Chiklob application letter by the Ministry of Environment on 26 September 2013.

c) Completion of the forest inventory in the Dei ey CCF after providing a two-day training to 16 CCF members (1 female). The training provided concepts on the importance of forest inventories and presented inventory protocols and the manner in which to use various equipment and materials used in conducting inventories, such as Global Positioning System (GPS) units, compasses, and range finders, and the proper recording of data. The trained community members were then involved in the month- long fieldwork in which the inventory of 32 sample plots inside the Dei ey CCF was conducted.

d) Completion of community consultations in the five new CCFs and CPAs targeted for establishment under the SFB project. Consultations in three CCFs (Nang Khi Loek commune, Choul village, Pu chrey commune) were completed in the previous quarter while consultations in the remaining 2 CPAs were completed on September 12 and 17, respectively, and participated in by 76 people (26 women). The three CCFs have almost completed step 1 of the establishment process, which includes a series of community consultations and meetings to review the application, approve

application letters, and gather signatures of local communities which support the establishment in order to meet the requirement of obtaining support of at least 60% of households in the identified commune or village. The application letters will be submitted to the Provincial Governor and later to the Forestry Administration. Meanwhile, the two CPAs are currently in the initial stages of community consultations. The communities consulted and local authorities agreed to establish CPAs and representatives from the PPWS and local authorities have conducted site validation and mapping of the proposed community forests which are under application. Maps of the proposed sites will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment for evaluation and approval and subsequent issuance of Prakas.

Table 6. Status of CCF and CPA formation in the EPL and activities supported by the SFB project.

CCF/CPA Location	Provincial Approval Status	Prakas Status	Agreement Status	Mgnmt. PlanStatus	SFB supported activities
1. CCF Dei Ey (old)	**Approved**	Awaiting FA approval	Pending	Data collection completed	CCFMC establishment, mgt. planning; patrol
2. CCF Srae huy (old)	**Approved**	Awaiting FA approval	Pending	Not started	CCFMC establishment, mgt. planning; patrol
3. CCF Krangtes (old)	Pending	Awaiting FA approval	Pending	Not started	Mgt. planning; patrol
4. CPA Srae Y (old)	Pending	**Approved**	Pending	Drafted	Mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
5. CPA Puhung/ Putung (old)	**Approved**	**Approved**	Pending	Drafted	Mgt. planning; patrol
6. CPA Srae thom (old)	**Approved**	**Approved**	**Signed**	**Approved by MoE**	Patrol, livelihood
7. CPA Chiklob (old)	**Approved**	**Approved**	Pending	Not started	Mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
8. CPA Laoka (new)		**Approved**			Livelihood
8. CCF-Pu chrey (new)					CCFMC establishment Mgt. planning; patrol
9. CCF Chemiet (new)					CCFMC establishment Mgt. planning; patrol
10. CCF Chou (new)					CCFMC establishment Mgt. planning; patrol
11. CPA Memang (new)					CPA establishment; mgt. planning, patrol
12. CPA (Srae Khtong (new)					CPA establishment; mgt. planning, patrol

Community-based Production Forest in the SPF: The CBPF facilitator team organized a presentation at the Forestry Administration to defend the draft of the Phnom Choat trial timber harvesting plan with the participation of 20 representatives from the Forestry Administration, local Forestry Administration, and

project partners WCS and RECOFTC. The objective of the meeting was to request approval from the Forestry Administration of the harvesting plan submitted by the CBPF community through the Mondulkiri Forestry Administration cantonment. The participants consented to test the timber harvesting trial under the research provision in article 7 of the Forestry Law and the meeting minutes and report were submitted to the Director General of the Forestry Administration for approval of the trial harvesting principle and harvesting plan. The next step is to request a permit from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for the relevant quota for the trial timber harvesting in the 60 ha pilot area. Subsequent to the implementing of the trial timber harvest, planned in the dry season, the Forestry Administration and project partner WCS will develop a detailed report and submit that to the Ministry for consideration of the future implementation of a larger CBPF (9070ha) area in the Seima Protection Forest.

The CBPF field facilitation team conducted an assembly meeting with Pu Char and O Char CBPF villagers with the participation of 56 people (29 females). The objective of the meeting was to obtain consent from the CBPF members on the integration of the activities plan into the Sre Preah commune development plan for 2013. The plan included the boundary demarcation of 9070 ha of CBPF forest area with concrete poles, billboards and banners; exposure visits; the forming of NTFP processing groups; training on forest inventory technique and equipment; and construction of a legal saw mill for trial timber harvesting.

Indigenous Land Titling in the SPF: Access to most target villages for indigenous land titling in the Seima Protection Forest was very challenging during the quarter due to the rains, but one two-day meeting was organized with 55 people (18 females) from Pu Haim village to consult on their interest in pursuing an indigenous community land title and to inform them of the next steps in the process. The meeting was an encouraging step with many community members very interested in indigenous land titles and strongly requesting on-going support from the SFB project.

Activity 1.2.3. Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning.

InVEST: Subsequent to the national workshop on the Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST) conducted in June 2013, a work plan was developed to guide the team in trial testing InVEST in the Eastern Plain Landscape. The InVEST team consists of the following members:

- InVEST Integration and Project Supervisor: Robert W. Solars, EPL Manager, leads in coordination, communication, and integration with SFB and ENRTP InVEST activities.
- InVEST Senior Technical Advisor: Mr. Nirmal Bhagabati, provides guidance and technical inputs on the applications of InVEST.
- InVEST data collection: RUPP Consultant, Mr Pheaktra, responsible for data collection from October to December, 2013.
- InVEST Policy Advisor: Ms. Emily McKenzie, provides advisory support in relation to InVEST policy scenario development.
- InVEST Applications and training support: Mr. Huy Keavuth and Ms. Barbara Pollini.

With the 'InVEST team' formed, an introduction to InVEST was provided at project partner WWF's EPL annual reflection and forward planning workshop that was supported by the SFB project. There were recommendations to: (1) provide InVEST technical training to national and provincial authorities; (2) develop an InVEST terminology book that would incorporate key words and terms in Khmer; and (3) incorporate into the InVEST workplan and into the design of a Mondulkiri Provincial workshop the data collected from the national InVEST workshop. The 'InVEST team' is now collecting data and developing model scenarios.

Objective 2. Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.

Activity 2.1.1. Mapping key local stakeholders to support comprehensive stakeholder participation incorporating gender representation.

The draft report on the Scoping Study of Key Stakeholders in the PLL was presented to USAID during the project partners meeting organized in July 2013. On the basis of comments and suggestions that were subsequently provided, revisions to the Scoping Study were completed and the report was circulated to SFB's project partners and to USAID.

Activity 2.1.2. Provide material and financial support to the Prey Lang Community Network and Community Forestry Networks to allow them to emerge as more effective forces for community-based natural resource management.

With the PLCN's emphasis on advocacy, activities which are considered to be somewhat sensitive by the Forestry Administration, project partners EWMI and Winrock, and USAID, met on several occasions during the quarter to discuss the means of continuing support to the PLCN while building constructive relationships with the Forestry Administration. It was ultimately decided that the Program on Rights and Justice (PRAJ) project would continue funding support for the PLCN, while the SFB project would continue to engage the PLCN in training activities and constructive dialogues. While discussions were ongoing, funding support to the PLCN was provided through PRAJ and. hence, none of the PLCN's organizational activities were supported by the SFB project during the quarter.

Community Forestry Networks in the PLL periphery: During the quarter, the project team in the PLL collected information on Community Forests in 17 communes, of which 5 were in Kampong Thom, 7 were in Preah Vihear, 2 were in Kratie, and 3 were in Stung Treng provinces (see Table 6). There were 56 Community Forests associated with CFNs in the 17 communes. The information on Community Forestry network members at commune and provincial levels was used to inform planning for CFN support activities relating to, among others, dialogues on the integration of Community Forestry activities into the Commune Investment Program2014.

Table 7. List of Commune Community Forest Networks in and around the PLL.

No	Province	District	Commune	Name of CFN representative	Number of Member Community Forests
1	Kg. Thom	Sandan	Sandan	Mr. Luy Ya	4
2	Kg. Thom	Sandan	Dang Kambet	Mr. Kim Chheng	2
3	Kg. Thom	Sandan	Chheu Teal	Mr. Sou Hack	3
4	Kg. Thom	Sandan	Tumring	Mr. Noun Hack	8
5	Kg. Thom	Sandan	Mean Rith	Mr. Sa Yam	7
6	Preah Vihear	Roveang	Rotanak	Mr. Choun Chiv	2
				Mr. Pul Tol	2
7	Preah Vihear	Chheab	Sangke Mouy	Mr. Keo Khun	1
8	Preah Vihear	Chheab	Chheab Mouy	Mr. Kong Then	3
9	Preah Vihear	Chheab	Chheab Pi	Mr. Song Thy	2
				Mr. Keo Chan	2
10	Preah Vihear	Chheab	Kampong Sralao Mouy	Mr. Sao Dom	2
11	Preah Vihear	Chheab	Kampong Sralao Pi	Mr. Seng Soam Phos	2
				Mr. Ho Ham	1
12	Preah Vihear	Chey Sen	Putrea	Mr. Sok Pheap	2

				Mr. So Phan	2
13	Kratie	Sambo	Beong Char	Mr. Ny Kim Hoeun	2
				Ms. Khoun Doeun	3
14	Kratie	Sambo	Kampong Cham	Mr. Non Noeun	1
15	Stung Treng	Thalaborevat	Preah Romkel	Mr. Sek Sophal	3
16	Stung Treng	Siem Bouk	Siem Bouk	Mr. Kim Ly	1
17	Stung Treng	Thalaborevat	Anlong Chrey	Mr. York Mao	1

Activity 2.1.4. Support and extend the role of the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit.

The project team in the EPL supported a consultation workshop to establish a provincial coordination mechanism for biodiversity conservation, climate change, and development. There was a workshop organized on 5 September 2013 that was attended by 45 participants (6 women) from the Provincial Administration, Provincial Technical Departments, District Administrations and NGOs active in the province. The participants proposed the establishment of a Sub-committee under the Provincial Technical Facilitation Committee (PTFC) of the Provincial Administration in accordance with the Organic Law. The Sub-committee, which will be referred to as the "Sub-committee to Co-ordinate and Support Forest, Biodiversity Conservation and Development," will serve as Secretariat to the Provincial Technical Facilitation Committee. Its primary purpose will be to provide coordination and develop recommendations on forest-, biodiversity- and development-related matters.

Activity 2.1.5. Promote increased community participation in annual planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and provincial planning.

In support of increasing community participation in local and sub-national development planning processes, the SFB project team facilitated community consultations in 13 villages for Community Forestry and Community Forest network representatives, PLCN members, and commune councilors during the quarter (see Tables 7 and 8). The purpose of the consultations was to provide opportunities for CFMCs, CFNs, PLCN members and Commune Councils to identify priority Community Forestry activities and concerns related to natural resources management and biodiversity conservation and present those to commune councils for consideration and inclusion into the Commune Investment Program 2014. The consultations also afforded opportunities for participants to: (1) understand the CIP process through direct interaction with commune councilors; (2) be aware of important dates in the CIP process in their respective Community Forests; and (3) prepare plans for follow-up on the inclusion of the Community Forestry activities into the CIP. The consultations included discussions and analyses of problems and issues confronting natural resources and identified projects and activities which the communities could integrate into the commune investment plans. Some of the priority problems related to natural resource management prioritized by the villagers included illegal logging and hunting, both by villagers and people from other villages, lack of farmland, and presence of economic land concessions because their presence is resulting in forest encroachment and land speculations. Other problems identified were about water for domestic use, poor health services, and land titling.

Table 8. Number of CFMC, CFN, and Commune Councilor participants in consultations on integration of Community Forestry activities into the Commune Investment Program by target province.

Province and date	CFMC Members	CFN Representatives	Commune Councilors	Total
Kampong Thom on 22 August 2013	20 persons (2 women)	7 persons	6 persons	33 persons (2 women)

Preah Vihearon 30 August 2013	18 persons (3 women)	7 persons (2 women)	11 persons (1 woman)	36 persons (6 women)
Stung Trengon 30 August 2013	7 persons (1 woman)	4 persons	5 persons	16 persons (2 women)
Kratie (joint with Stung Treng on 30 August 2013)	5 persons	2persons	2 persons (1 woman)	9 persons (1 woman)
Total	**50 persons (6 women)**	**20 persons (2 women)**	**23 persons (2 women)**	**93 persons (11 women)**

Table 9. Number of PLCN and Commune Councilors participating in dialogues on integration of NRM and biodiversity conservation issues into the Commune Investment Program 2014.

Province and date	PLCN Members	Commune Councils	Total
Preah Vihear (1) on 14-15 Aug. 2013	18 persons (2 women)	8 persons (2 women)	26 persons (4 women)
Preah Vihear (2) on 21-22 Aug. 2013	20 persons (8 women)	8 persons (3 women)	28 persons (11 women)
Stung Treng (1) on 05-06 Sept. 2013	18 persons (4 women)	8 persons (2 women)	26 persons (6 women)
Stung Treng (2) on 09-10 Sept. 2013	21 persons (7 women)	7 persons (1 woman)	28 persons (8 women)
Kratie on 16-17 Sept. 2013	22 persons (12 women)	8 persons (2 women)	30 persons (14 women)
Kampong Thom on 19-20 Sept. 2013	26 persons (13 women)	12 persons (3 women)	38 persons (16 women)
Total	**125 persons (46 women)**	**51 persons (13 women)**	**176 persons (59 women)**

In addition to offering an introduction to the Commune Investment Planning processes, the constructive dialogues provided the opportunity to discuss the importance of integrating natural resources management and biodiversity conservation into local governance; examine the root causes of problems associated with these issues; and brainstorm possible solutions that might be advanced during the CIP process. In each of the dialogues, participants organized their thoughts into a table format listing their priority ideas to guide their later inputs into the actual CIPs.

The dialogues illuminated some common problems among community members, including poor understanding of key terms and some lack of awareness of the CIP and the opportunities the process offers to communities. Participants noted that it would be difficult for communities to prepare fully for the CIPs, considering the limited time available. Commune councilors also noted time constraints in responding to community concerns.

Training participants pledged to maintain contact with the commune councils and organize community preparations. It is anticipated that inputs to the various CIPs will be brought into district-level workshops where plans will be consolidated and shared and funds mobilized. SFB small grants might be used, as well, for some of the projects identified in the CIPs.

Activity 2.2.1. Increase the technical abilities required for fact-based decision-making.

Mapping: The Open Development Cambodia (ODC) team through which the SFB project provides some support constructed a host of new maps and up dated or enhanced existing ones during the quarter. This included the mapping of 55 community forests in 10 Cambodian provinces, a new fish sanctuary in Stung Treng, two new Special Economic Zones in Svay Rieng and Ratanakiri, and a mining concession granted to Chinese companies.

More than 70 maps were developed in collaboration with Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW) for the The Atlas of Cambodia 2013, which will be published in November. The maps will be uploaded to ODC as interactive layers.

Website Design: ODC resolved some long-standing technical problems to complete the coding required to implement custom post types. By the end of the quarter, ODC had established a schedule for

transferring the data from the existing site and old taxonomy to a new site and revised taxonomy. The newly revised site was launched at the end of the quarter.

ODC began a comprehensive review and revision of its underlying database to improve the organization and retrieval of data and support an expanded company database. The ODC design team also explored options for developing the Khmer version of the site, preferably through a dual-language system.

Activity 2.2.2. Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources and biodiversity conservation.

Prey Lang Community Network and Affiliating CSOs:

The SFB project funded a mapping exercise in August during which the PLCN mapping team, including 5 PLCN and Community Youth Network members and2 SFB/Grassroots Networking and Constituency (GNC) advisors, visited four communes (Sra Russey, Chamkar Leu, Orey, and Kang Cham) and interviewed more than 300 people, including 6 commune councilors, 5 teachers, 8police, 7 Community Forestry members, 3 monks, and members of 270 households. In the process, community members raised a number of issues, including concerns with a Korean mining exploration company in two locations in Kang Cham and more than 100 migrant Cham families settled on forest land inside Sra Russey, where they are expected to become hired labor for plantations.

With advice from the GNC team, PLCN remained active on social media platforms during the quarter. PLCN's social media activities are aimed at raising awareness of the issues facing Prey Lang and surrounding communities. The Facebook page - 'Prey Lang – It's Our Forest Too' – managed by the Cambodian Youth Network with advice from the GNC team, has increased page 'likes' from 1,723 to 2,073 during the quarter. More importantly, 'post reach', a measure of the number of people who saw each post, has risen to 18,032, an all-time high. PLCN's Facebook posts emphasized the impact that deforestation will have related to climate and other environmental change, as well as indigenous peoples' rights, and access to resources.

Activity 2.3.1. Build facilitation and discussion skills.

The SFB project supported and facilitated the participation of representatives of CFNs, the PLCN, RECOFTC, and EWMI in the 'Asia Regional Workshop on Community Forestry: Advancing Community Rights, Forest Based Enterprises and Associations' organized by RECOFTC and the Global Alliance for Community Forestry. The workshop objectives were to (1) share the success stories/case studies on community rights and forest-based enterprises among selected countries in Asia and beyond; (2) Identify key challenges and opportunities for community forest-based enterprises promotion and marketing; and (3) review and reflect on previous achievements and outline a strategy to move further in strengthening institutional capacity of community forestry networks and leadership in the region. Community Forestry representatives from Nepal, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam also participated in the workshop, which was conducted in Hue, Vietnam on October 1-4, 2013.

The SFB project coordinated the participation of CSO representatives in the Training of Trainers on 'Improving Grassroots Equity in Forests and Climate Change' organized at RECOFTC in Bangkok on 14-18 October 2013. The objectives of the training were to (1) to explain the basic principles of equity and highlight the relevance of rights, governance and benefits in the context of forest based climate change mitigation; (2) identify opportunities and roles for a grassroots facilitator to address issues of grassroots equity in climate change mitigation engagement processes; (3) have practiced specific skills necessary for designing and delivering effective multi-stakeholder engagement processes; and (4) have reflected on opportunities to improve equity in their own context/site and collectively design an engagement plan to

promote grassroots equity in forest based climate change mitigation. The participants from Cambodia included the: (1) Deputy Executive Director Children Development Association; (2) Project Officer, Secretary of Executive Director and Assistant to Trainer Mlup Baitong Organization; (3) REDD+ Policy Monitoring Project Coordinator of The NGO Forum on Cambodia; (4) Project Manager Cambodian Rural Development Team; and (5) Community Facilitator of Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)-Cambodia.

Prey Lang Community Network and Affiliating CSOs: Although no specific formal trainings took place, throughout the quarter, SFB's GNC team continued to encourage network members and affiliates to reflect on their voice and messaging whenever speaking about the forest. This was particularly integrated into the CIP workshops. Network members and CIP training participants were reminded that positive public positioning and a constructive, collaborative voice are key to gaining a co-management role in the long-term.

Open Development Cambodia: As part of its continuing efforts to spread the word about its website and encourage its use, ODC conducted a number of outreach activities during the reporting period, including three monthly mapping 'meet-ups;' presentation of the site at the Kampong Cham BarCamp, a technical and entrepreneurial conference, and at the US Embassy-sponsored Tech Camp; and its continued participation in Cambodia's ICT4D Network, a group that promotes the role of information and communication technologies in development.

In collaboration with the UNDP-GEF Sustainable Forest Management project, SFB project partner RECOFTC facilitated two consultations on the draft concept notes for Alternative Community Forestry Modalities and Community Forestry Enterprise/Business Development. The first of these consultations was organized on 31 July 2013 with participation from concerned Forestry Administration Departments and Cantonments. It was chaired by the Deputy Director General of the Forestry Administration. The second of the consultations was conducted on 17 September 2013 with 50 participants from Forestry Administration technical Departments and Cantonments, as well as local and international NGOs. SFB project partners WCS and WWF participated in the second of these consultations. The outcomes will contribute to the finalization of the concept notes, which will subsequently be used to inform the SFB project's planned constructive dialogues with PLL stakeholders on options for co-managing forests in the PLL.

RECOFTC shared the shape files of the 49 Community Forests identified in the project's scoping study in the PLL with the ODC to improve the accuracy and consistency of data on its website. The shape files and maps associated with the PLL were shared, as well, with project partner WCS to advance discussions of complementary supporting activities in Community Forests.

RECOFTC also met with the NGOs 'Development Partners in Action' and 'Ponlok Khmer' in Preah Vihear province and the 'Cultural and Environmental Preservation Association' in Stung Treng province. The purpose of the meetings was to discuss possible project support in collaboration with those NGOs with regard to the 49 target Community Forests that are to be supported under the SFB project.

Objective 3. Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.

Activity 3.1.1.Establishment of the SFB Small Grants Program.

The project's Small Grants Manual was developed and submitted to USAID for review and approval during the quarter. There will be two types of Small Grants provided through the project and guidelines and forms for advertising and establishing both of those types of Small Grants were developed as summarized in the following descriptions of the Small Grants.

a) **Quick-start Grant** – designed for Community-based Organizations (CBOs); the forms that were developed and are currently under review include a proposal template, a progress report template, a sub-agreement template, and a financial reporting form in Khmer.

b) **Competitive Grant**– designed for NGOs; the forms that were developed and are currently under review include a proposal template, a progress report template, a sub-agreement template, a financial reporting form, a request for application, a financial training form, a Small Grant announcement form to be published in newspapers, and a Small Grant Review Committee TOR.

Meanwhile, the Small Grants Specialist conducted several field visits to the PLL and EPL to collect information on some 45 NGOs that might qualify as potential recipients of a Small Grant.

Activity 3.1.2. Identify core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities.

The data collection for the community livelihood analyses and product scanning was completed in four selected villages in the EPL (Srae huy, Toul, Laoka, and Srae thom) using a combination of methods, including focus group discussions, key informant interviews, household level interviews, forest and village walks, and value chain analyses. The Department for International Development (DFID) Sustainable Livelihood Analysis framework was employed as the primary analytical tool. The data gathering for the socio-economic baseline data were also completed. Draft reports of the community livelihood analyses and socio-economic baseline are under review and will be available in the next quarter.

Activity 3.1.3. Support enterprise development in selected target villages in the EPL.

In and around the MPF and the PPWS: Three additional villages were targeted for livelihood development with the focus on the development of resin enterprises, as well as on the honey enterprise that was established in the previous quarter. These three villages (Laoka, Srae y and Krangtes) were selected on the basis of criteria developed by the project team which assigned more weight to accessibility and numbers of *Dipterocarpus alatus* resin tree species (see Annex 1). These communities will be further consulted to determine their interest in starting an enterprise and willingness to partner with a private sector company. The process for enterprise establishment in these villages will start in the next quarter. The project team is also discussing potential investments with other private sector companies which are interested in partnering with communities and have been sending samples of their products to potential buyers.

Activity 3.1.4. Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL.

Timber value chain: Meetings were organized with potential buyers of the community timber that will be harvested through the CBPF pilot activity in Seima and organizations were recognized that might provide support to certification of the timber under an internationally recognized mechanism.

Non-timber Forest Products value chain: As part of strengthening and expanding the existing community-based honey enterprise in the EPL, a study was commissioned to assess the feasibility of establishing a processing center in Mondulkiri province. The study affirmed the feasibility of establishing the center and included a proposed approach to implement the activity with regard to the design, budget, and management structure of the processing center. A business proposal will be further developed and submitted to donors and/or investors for possible funding.

A consultation meeting on the proposed honey certification study was conducted during the quarter with some 32 participants from the government, private sector, local communities and NGOs. It was a

constructive meeting with each of the participants contributing to the development of the following conclusions and recommendations:

a) The participants recognized the importance of honey certification and that there is growing interest in and experiences with product certification in Cambodia and certifications have been established in both local and international markets. These experiences have confirmed that certification inspires confidence in the product and facilitates market entry and acceptability. It also has positive impacts on the establishment of standards for food/community products, adds product value, promotes Cambodian products, allows a premium to be added to product price, and encourages small and medium enterprises.
b) The recommended criteria of the participants in selecting an appropriate certification included quality, sustainability, and other existing market/industry criteria and standards.
c) Other considerations & recommendations included the following:
   - Assess the priority or appropriate purpose and scope of the certification.
   - Determine who will use the product and who will benefit from producing and selling it.
   - Review cost assessments and implementation.
   - Determine the credibility of the certifying bodies.
   - Assess available technical assistance and capacity building, as well as potential sources of financial support.
   - Determine the appropriate levels of standards, i.e., company, community, national or international.
   - Review existing honey standards (e.g. MIME, ISC).
   - Assess voluntary standards and non-voluntary standards.
   - Consider the process and requirements of establishment, application and implementation.

Nature-based tourism development in Seima: Support was provided to ecotourism development in the Andong Kraloeng gibbon-watching ecotourism enterprise in Seima. The enterprise is in its early stages of development and is being approached cautiously in order to ensure a community-led enterprise with strong ownership and support from the community. This initiative is proceeding well and initial plans are to have the first tourists visiting the site in the next six months, providing equitable benefits to communities in Seima and supporting the conservation of forests and wildlife. Descriptions of the activities that have been implemented are provided in the following description:

a) **Ecotourism feasibility study for a canopy walk and gibbon watching tour packages**: On 3-4 August2013, a technical specialist from the company "Adventure Rope" assessed the feasibility of a "Canopy Walk" tour or other similar forest attraction. This type of program draws tourists, who both provide employment and a local focus, as well as contribute to a reduction of illegal activities because of their presence. On 8–10 July, the project team completed a survey during which several groups of gibbons were identified near the village of Andoung Kraloeng. On 14-22 July, the team revisited the locations where the gibbon groups were previously identified and observed the groups calling in the early morning. The surrounding area was surveyed to identify suitable locations for conducting a listening post survey, a technique that may be used to estimate the population of gibbons in an area. Since it was the wet season, however, it was decided to conduct that survey in the next dry season because of the impact of rain on gibbon calling and, thus, the accuracy of the population estimate. The results of that survey will contribute to the long-term monitoring of the community-based ecotourism initiative and its conservation impact on the surrounding gibbon population.

b) **Meeting with the Forestry Administration:** On 27 July, the project team met with Forestry Administration representatives to discuss the next steps in ecotourism development on the basis of the report and technical information that had been previously submitted to them. These were agreed and approval was provided to proceed with community consultations on ecotourism development in Andong Kraloeng village.

c) **Community consultations on ecotourism development:** On 29 August, a community meeting with the Indigenous Community Commission (ICC) in Andong Kraloeng village was organized to discuss the development of community-based ecotourism. Twelve ICC members (3 women) attended the meeting, in addition to 9 WCS/SFB staff and partners. This was an important step in the development of ecotourism enterprises in Seima that was reflected in ICC members signifying their agreement to be involved to the proposed community-based tourism and a community-run guesthouse in the village. The ICC now plans to discuss the initiative further with the others in the community to strengthen village support, which will ensure full community involvement in the ecotourism enterprise. On 15 September, a meeting was organized with the community to support representatives of the ICC in their efforts to develop rules and regulations for the gibbon watching initiative. Those will be presented to others in the community to solicit their inputs, feedback and acceptance. The development of rules and regulations represents a critical step in moving the initiative forward and ensuring that it has complete community support. A village-wide community meeting was subsequently organized on 25 September, which was attended by people from across this large, spread-out village despite terrible weather conditions. A community member from Tmat Boey in Preah Vihear province in the PLL attended the meeting to share his experiences with community-based ecotourism. Community elders agreed to take the lead in the initiative, signifying community empowerment and engagement. Community members asked questions and made comments about the rules and regulations of the ecotourism initiative with all participants understanding and supporting them at the end of the meeting.

Activity 3.1.5. Review options for extending NTFP enterprise development models into the PLL.

In the PLL, the project team completed profiling the 49 Community Forests that will be supported under the SFB project as input in the selection of Community Forests in which livelihood activities will be developed in year 2 of the project. The profiles distinguished between the following aspects of Community Forests:

a) Community Forests with existing forest-based livelihood activities that would require strengthening or scaling up;
b) Community Forests that have the potential for forest-based enterprise development, but are not currently receiving technical assistance from NGOs;
c) Community Forests that have similar forest and non-timber forest products/enterprises that can be consolidated;
d) The capacity or readiness of Community Forest members to start an enterprise;
e) The proximity of the Community Forest site to the Prey Lang Protected Forest since the communities to be supported should be users of forest resources in the PLL to ensure that the livelihood interventions would have clear linkages to forest management and conservation; and
f) The level of poverty of Community Forestry members since priority will be provided to the poorer community members.

Activity 3.2.2. Development of the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ project benefit sharing and fund management arrangements.

A critical document related to benefit sharing mechanisms and scenarios for benefit sharing was completed during the quarter. The document, entitled *"Policy options for REDD benefit-sharing at the site level in Cambodia: a conceptual overview and early recommendations for the Seima Protection Forest Demonstration Project site"*, outlines experiences from around the world, as well as from Seima, will provide important policy input as REDD+ benefit sharing and fund management mechanisms are developed.

Activity 3.2.3. Establishment of a program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection, as a model of PES.

The IBIS Rice project in Preah Vihear province, which is supported by project partner WCS, was explored and investigated to use as a model for PES implementation in the PLL.

Activity 3.3.1. Mainstream improved participation of women, extreme poor and ethnic minorities.

In cooperation with the USAID-funded regional Lowering Emissions in Asian Forests (LEAF) project, a gender assessment was conducted in the EPL and the PLL to identify good practices for improving the roles of women in natural resource management. The results and preliminary assessment of the study were presented to the SFB project team and USAID on September 11, 2013.

Activity 3.3.2. Evaluate level of equity and inclusion under each of the forest management and community enterprises/benefit – sharing models and develop guidelines for improvement.

Staff from project partner WCS attended a three-day workshop to discuss best practices in the development of benefit-sharing mechanisms in the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot area. A detailed policy brief and options paper were finalized and presented to the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, the body responsible for developing policy for benefit-sharing possibilities for REDD+ activities.

2.3 Implementation challenges

2.3.1. Coordination issues

- Horizontal and vertical coordination and communication issues that sometimes impact the implementation of planned project activities of project partners and regional field staff should be strengthened. The process to streamline communications and improve coordination among project partners was continued during the quarter with discussions among project partners in the EPL and PLL of proposed modifications in the organizational structure of the project, especially those that affect project activities which are coordinated through the regional offices. The outcomes of that process are expected to result in strengthened project performance in the next quarter.
- Engagement of Government line agencies, especially the Forestry Administration at the national and sub-national levels, was too low at the start of the quarter, which contributed to some delays in project field activities that required Forestry Administration participation. Engagement continued to improve through the remainder of the quarter. The FA has been vocal about wanting a launch event, but the U.S. government shut down in October and internal Cambodian government changes have made it difficult to confirm a date.

2.3.2. Unavoidable delays in the implementation of some project activities

- **Election Period:** During the period of national election campaigning, project field activities were reduced to a considerable extent. This resulted in an implementation backlog in scheduling some of the project's planned field activities that had to be reduced during the last two months of the quarter to cope with the unavoidable delays.

- **Access to project sites:** There were important challenges associated with access to some of the more remote project sites during the quarter as the result of weather conditions. July, August, and September are the wettest months of the year in Mondulkiri and, as a result, many roads were impassable, especially those with un-bridged river crossings. Project activities were, therefore, primarily centered on villages with better access, as well as on planning and more centralized training courses and community consultations. As road and access conditions improve during the next quarter, more remote villages will be accessible and an increased number of community- and village-based project activities will be undertaken. As of September 30, 2013, 45 motorcycles have been purchased and are operational. In the future, emphasis will be put on more remote areas in the dry season with less frequent follow-up by motorcycle access during the rainy season.

2.3.3. Changes in the roles of partners in the PLL

- **EWMI's role vis-à-vis the Prey Lang Community Network:** Since much of EWMI's role in the SFB project was initially concerned with providing assistance and capacity-building to the PLCN, required shifts in the project's stance, reflecting the Forestry Administration's aversion toward the PLCN, resulted in some difficulties in implementing planned project activities in the PLL. The project, therefore, made the pragmatic decision to continue to build their relationship with the Forestry Administration and, in doing so, to distance the project to some extent from the PLCN. With the understanding that the SFB project could not effectively develop the relationship with the Forestry Administration while supporting PLCN's advocacy efforts, EWMI's interactions with the PLCN became increasingly difficult to manage under the SFB project. Subsequent discussions between Winrock, EWMI, and USAID resulted in an agreement to position support to PLCN under the PRAJ program as of 1 October 2013. While those discussions were in progress, EWMI started shifting much of their PLCN advocacy support back to the USAID-funded PRAJ program.

- The revised project role in the PLL for EWMI of providing training and supporting ODC in the second year of the SFB project will require some revisions of the project's Year 2 work plan.

2.3.4. ODC Land Use Change Mapping

ODC's identification, classification and analysis of Land Satellite (LandSat) images from 1973 proceeded more slowly than anticipated during the quarter. This was partly due to the realization that the time-consuming nature of this rather painstaking effort was not completely understood when it was begun in the previous quarter. The effort continued during the reporting period, but some of last quarter's efforts had to be significantly revised after review by the advisor, Dr Pham Van Danh Tri, Can Tho (Vietnam) University. The Land Use Change Maps series and related animations are expected to be completed in the next quarter, however.

2.3.5. Government policy on new modalities of Community Forests

There may be an issue associated with the acceptance and official registration of Community Conservation Forests within the boundaries of the Mondulkiri Protected Forest in the EPL. While the National Forestry Program lists Community Forestry modalities such as CCFs as a means of encouraging community participation in sustainable forest management, including in Protected Areas, the Forestry Administration does not

currently support such establishment nor does it recognize the National Forestry Program as a law or policy. This should not be considered to be an intractable impediment, however, since the Forestry Administration has yet to provide a clear indication of its reasoning regarding the establishment of CCFs nor its refusal to approve CCF establishment. The SFB project will, therefore, provide supporting information in discussions with the Forestry Administration on the benefits of establishing CCFs. Recommended developments might encompass the following actions:

- The Forestry Administration postpones the approval of CCFs while it reviews their legal aspects and documentation requirements.
- The Forestry Administration proceeds with the development of a management plan format that would affect Protected Areas and would incorporate CCFs so that at the time that management plans would be approved, CCFs would be recognized. The targeted timeframe for the development of such a format might be 3-6 months.
- The SFB project requests approval of potential CCF areas from the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity and the Forestry Administration National Office prior to proceeding with CCF establishment.

In the meantime, the Forestry Administration has advised project partner WWF to continue its activities associated with CCFs and actively involve the Mondulkiri Protected Forest Manager in the process.

2.3.6. Staffing issues

Currently, SFB project field staff in the PLL are stationed in the Kampong Thom project office. The implementation of project activities in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces, however, requires significant amounts of travel time and effort. This could be significantly reduced by establishing an additional project office in either one of those provinces. The project is exploring to hire more staff and develop a real presence in all of the provinces. WWF has offered to provide office space in Kratie province.

2.4 PMEP Update

The SFB project team discussed Indicators and Targets in the SFB Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) with its project partners, the Winrock International Director of Program Development, and USAID on 02 September 2013. There was agreement on the wording and definition of Indicators. Questionnaires used in the Socio-economic Survey and the Sustainable Livelihoods Assessment in the EPL were used as references in refining the definitions of the Indicators, particularly the Objective 3 Indicators. Based on the revisions of the wording, the Targets for Indicators 0.2.1 and 3.3.1 were reduced to reflect different units of measure. The project partners also recommended reducing the Targets associated with Indicators 0.2.1, 3.3.1, but USAID did not concur with those recommendations. Plans are to complete revisions and discussions with USAID and resubmit and receive approval of the PMEP from USAID early during the next quarter.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1. Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

A Gender Specialist, Ms. Sok Mary, was hired by the project in late August 2013. On her arrival, she took part in a Gender Assessment that was led by a consultant under the USAID regional LEAF project. The purposes of the Gender Assessment were to: (1) document best practices related to women's inclusion in NRM and related assistance programs in Cambodia; (2) identify potential gender gaps in the project; and (3) explore opportunities for ensuring the equitable distribution of project benefits to local men and women in target communities. On the basis of the initial recommendations from the Assessment and LEAF, as well as the Forestry Administration's Gender Mainstreaming Policy, the SFB project prepared its own Gender Strategy, Action Plans, and Checklists to better promote gender equality throughout the life of the project. By the end of the quarter, the draft version of the SFB project's gender strategy had been circulated to every project partner for review. In the meantime, a ToR was drafted with the aim to conduct a baseline gender assessment in the two project landscapes in order to: (1) better understand the roles of men and women in relation to access and control over forest and other natural resources; (2) identify, support and strengthen the capacity of existing Women Groups/Gender Networks in the project's target areas; and (3) explore possibilities to pilot successful experiences of women economic empowerment through livelihood improvement, climate change adaptation, and enterprise development in target areas using the project's small grants mechanism.

A gender assessment in the PLL and EPL was conducted in coordination with Lowering Emission in Asian Forests (LEAF) project also funded by USAID. The result of the study will be used in developing a guideline and training program in improving gender responsiveness of the SFB project. It is expected that the Gender Specialist will coordinate gender mainstreaming in all SFB activities. An action plan is has been drafted and undergoing review by the objective team leaders towards gender mainstreaming and women empowerment in in EPL and PLL. In its annual workplan, WWF will also conduct series of training on women empowerment. These include: 1) agency and relations: Women's leadership and value formation, 2) Dismantling and promoting equitable self-development; 3) leveraging stakeholder groups to raise demands for gender equity.

Women's Participation in project activities: Some illustrative indications of women's participation in project activities during the quarter included the following: (1) Five CBNA Focus Group Discussions included the participation of 132 people, 14 of whom were women; (2) In three dialogues on integration of Community Forestry activities into the CIP planning process, there were 96 participants, 11 of whom were women; and (3) In the training of trainers on the art of designing training and building facilitation capacity, there were 23 participants, one of whom was a woman. While there were no women participating as PLCN mapping team members, an estimated 40% of the more than 300 people who participated in information sharing were women. Of the ten staff who are employed in ODC, moreover, three are women and two of those are serving in leadership roles. One is Chan Penhleak, who is the Research and Volunteer Coordinator, and the other is Heng Huy Eng, who is the Web Design team leader. Penhleak is the most recognizable public face of ODC and often appears at conferences and other events.

A presentation on Seima was delivered at a national level workshop on the mainstreaming of gender issues into REDD and Natural Resources Management in Seima during the quarter. The report and presentation by the Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) consultant identified a number of Good Practices being implemented in Seima, for example "supportive facilitation for women's participation" and "ensuring women's representation."

3.2. Sustainability Mechanisms.

One of the most noteworthy sustainability assurances that was initiated under the SFB project during the quarter was the creation of a Provincial Sub-committee on Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation within the existing Provincial Administration political structure in the EPL. In the consultation workshop that was organized under the project, the Provincial Governor signified his support

to this proposal. The decision to establish the structure as an organic part of the structure of the provincial government was based on important lessons learned from the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit (PCPU) that had been created under the Asia Development Bank (ADB) Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project implemented by project partners WWF and WCS which was primarily project-based so that at the time that the project ended, the structure also ceased to function. The Provincial Governor requested the technical assistance of the SFB project team in drafting the ToR for the Sub-committee, efforts which are spearheaded by the SFB Provincial Coordinator in the EPL.

Sustainability is also strengthened through the establishment of Community Forests, Indigenous Community land Titles and other related activities supported under the project that are consistent with the long-term policies, laws, regulations and programs of the RGC. The project's capacity building initiatives, moreover, are geared toward ensuring the sustainability of the activities beyond the life of the project.

ODC's sustainability is supported through its efforts to become a local NGO before the end of the next fiscal year and during the quarter, it took critical steps toward achieving that goal. On 10 July, ODC's governing board was installed and by-laws promulgated in a brief ceremony organized at the office of project partner EWMI. The board, comprising seven members with a vast range of knowledge and experience in Cambodia's development, particularly in the IT field, were announced to more than 20 supporters on hand to witness the event. Thy Try, one of the original members of ODC's advisory group, was announced as the interim Board Chair. He is slated to become ODC's director in October 2013. Immediately after the promulgation of the by-laws, ODC initiated the application process to be registered as a local NGO. The process requires four levels of approval (sangkhat, khan, municipality, and Ministry of Interior). ODC received the sangkhat approval shortly before the end of the quarter. The process is expected to take several months, with the expectation that ODC will be registered by April 2014.

3.3. Environmental Compliance.

The project activities planned in the EPL and PLL are in compliance with US Federal Regulations (22 CFR 216).

3.4. Global Climate Change.

The project activities associated with Community Forestry development in the PLL encompass considerations of climate adaptation and mitigation through their incorporation into Community Forestry management plans which are supported under the project.

The Seima Protection Forest is a national pilot site for the production of avoided deforestation carbon credits under the REDD+ framework and, as such, the Core Area REDD+ activities are fundamentally concerned with the achievement of climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration. This is reflected in the REDD+ Project Design Document, which under the SFB Project will be further developed in collaboration with the USAID regional LEAF program to respond to the assessment of an external auditor in preparation for efforts to obtain carbon credits through the voluntary market.

The management plans that are developed for CCFs, CPAs, the CBPF and ILCT supported under the project will respond to issues affecting the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and climate change mitigation.

3.5. Policy and Governance Support.

The Community Forestry and related activities planned under the SFB project in the PLL are consistent with existing policies, laws, regulations and programs of the Royal Government of Cambodia and, in particular, with the (1) Forestry Law (2002); (2) Community Forestry Sub-decree (2003); (3) Government

Rectangular Strategy (2004/2008); (4) MAFF PRAKAS on Community Forestry Guidelines (2006); and (5) Community Forestry Program under the National Forest Program (2010-2029).

The project supports the implementation of the Seima Protection Forest (SPF) strategy which was declared through Prime Ministerial Sub-decree number 143 in 2009. It also supports Indigenous Communal Land Tenure. The right to communal land titles is provided in the Land Law (2001) with detailed procedures set out in Sub-decree 83 (2009).

The results of the InVEST study will provide an important contribution to the Government, as well, in terms of policy development, particularly with respect to land use allocation and natural resource management in the Eastern Plains. Interventions piloted under the SFB project (e.g., REDD+, InVEST, SMART) will in the long run contribute to policy and planning improvements in the SPF, MPF, and PPWS, as well as serve as models throughout Cambodia.

3.6. Local Capacity Development

The SFB project team's training for action approach is designed to build local capacity through learning-by-doing. At the end of the ToT that was conducted on 23-26 September on “The art of designing training and building facilitation capacity,” participants prepared workplans for field training sessions in which they will be responsible for providing training to Commune Councils, CFMCs, Community Forestry networks and members, and members of the PLCN at the local level.

The project continued to provide some technical and advisory support to the PLCN during the quarter. This included support for one PLCN mapping exercise, which included practical on-the-job mapping and documentation for five mapping team members.

In regard to ODC, technical consultants continued to work side-by-side with ODC team members to guide new developments and strengthen their skills. Consultants included Dr Van Dang Pham Tri, an environmentalist and climate modeller at Can Tho University, Bernd Eversman, a German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) advisor to the Royal University of Agriculture School of Land Management, web designer Robert Stark weather, library/ taxonomy expert, Margaret Bywater, and skilled researcher Mark Grimsditch. ODC’s project manager, Terry Parnell, who is partially funded by SFB, provided considerable direction and advice to the team, as well as providing capacity-building.

The majority of project staff in the EPL are local Cambodians who are being mentored by technical advisers on enforcement, biodiversity conservation, enterprise development and protected area management. Both formal and informal training are continuously provided to local staff for career development. Training opportunities under the project are also being offered to other local NGOs with activities in the landscape, for example various training related to enterprise development. Local community capacity building is an ongoing activity of the project through training, mentoring, and coaching to local leaders in communities.

3.7. Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Global Development Alliance (GDA) Impacts

The project team continued to discuss potential areas of collaboration with private companies as potential partners in enterprise development with a special focus on bamboo and resin enterprises. It also continues to facilitate dialogue between local communities and economic land concessions and mining companies to resolve conflicts and enhance accountability of private sector companies using resources in protected areas.

During the quarter, the project team also provided advice to an agro-industrial company to ensure that it would not inadvertently and illegally acquire land inside the SPF in order to avoid negative impacts on the EPL.

3.8. Science, Technology and Innovation Impacts

ODC continued its efforts to develop land-use change maps, which are expected to be published on ODC next quarter if there are no significant technical delays.

The project team, in partnership with the Department of Science and Technology in the Philippines, will collaborate with two researchers to assess different resin tapping techniques applicable to Dipterocarp species and conduct research and trials to support sustainable resin harvesting. A number of experimental trial plots of different tapping methods will be organized in the EPL starting in October. This research will assist in addressing concerns with the use of large tapping holes and the burning of tree trunks to extract the resin. If successful, the study will make a significant contribution to the sustainability of the resin industry in the country and the livelihood of more than 17,000 households who currently rely on resin tapping for cash income.

The SMART monitoring and reporting system was introduced during the quarter. This science-driven and technological monitoring and reporting tool, which is currently being implemented in some 18 countries around the world, provides an innovative approach to monitoring and supporting forest protection activities.

The use of satellite analysis for monitoring deforestation continued in the EPL, as well, though the rainy weather conditions meant that fewer usable satellite images were available.

4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

The SFB project continues to adopt its “partnership” approach through capacity building (*training for action*) and engagements in 49 Community Forests in 21 communes on the periphery of the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest with the Forestry Administration, both at national and sub-national levels, local authorities at provincial, district and commune level-, NGOs, and Community Forestry management committees, members and networks. Moreover, the project team in the PLL has continuously supported the inclusion of the Prey Lang Protected Forest in the agendas of meetings of development partners and the Technical Working Group on Forestry Reform.

The project engaged the PLCN in uncontroversial capacity-building activities during the quarter, including the CIP training and participation in the community-based needs assessment conducted in the PLL.

ODC continued to prove an effective platform for sharing information with the public. During the reporting period, 58,470 people visited the ODC main website, generating a total of 231,006 page views, of which 40.8% represented new visitors and 59.2% represented those returning to the site. By the end of the quarter, the number of people who “liked” the ODC Facebook page had reached 2,835, while on Twitter there are 1,038 followers.

The recent provincial reflection workshop supported under the SFB project was representative of the project’s intent to involve a wider range of stakeholders in the conservation and management of the Eastern Plains Landscape, particularly other line ministries (e.g., those of Mines and Energy, Public Works, Land Use Planning and Management, and Tourism) that are often neglected in discussions of natural resources management and biodiversity conservation. The results of the workshop reflected the

willingness among representatives from those agencies to work together. Indigenous communities living around the protected areas in the EPL will be continuously engaged throughout the implementation of the SFB project, as well.

Seima project staff participated in the District Coordination Meetings which are organized every month.

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

The following project personnel were contracted during the quarter:

a) Mr. Keat Pengkun- Provincial CF Partnership Officer for Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear.
b) Mr. Vy Phalluy- Provincial Community Forestry Partnership Officer for Kratie and Stung Treng.
c) Mr. Vin Bunna - Provincial Community Forestry Partnership Coordinator, who will be based in the SFB Kampong Thom project office in October.
d) Nhiep Seila - Mapper for ODC, who was previously contracted by Save Cambodia's Wildlife as a lead mapper for the new Atlas of Cambodia. Seila's extensive experience and international education are expected to significantly strengthen ODC's mapping capacity.
e) As a consequence of planned changes in the SFB program vis-à-vis the PLCN that are discussed under Implementation Challenges, it was decided by project partner EWMI to transition all field staff to full funding under PRAJ starting next quarter.
f) Based on experiences from the year 1 implementation of the SFB project, the project management structure was reviewed to provide more management responsibilities for the Objective Team Leaders to review staff composition in Winrock's provincial offices to avoid redundancies with current roles and responsibilities of the consortium partners' staffs. The proposed structure is under reviewed and will be discussed with USAID for approval.
g) Significant improvements were made to the Seima Administrative and Finance system to support improved site-based administration and more effective and efficient support to field activities.

6. LESSONS LEARNED AND SOLUTIONS

a) The enabling environment for project implementation is very important. It should be carefully assessed at the start of a project to ensure that planned activities are implemented without undue delay by project stakeholders, especially concerned Government line agencies.

b) The engagement of Government line agencies (i.e., the Forestry Administration) and local authorities (Commune Councils) contributed to a considerable extent to the facilitation of the implementation of project activities during the quarter (e.g., Training of Trainers, Community-based Needs Assessment, and Community Forestry boundary demarcation pole installation).

c) The Community-based Needs Assessment exercise was very useful in determining the real capacity building requirements of stakeholders in the PLL as a basis for designing an effective SFB PLL training program that responds to those needs.

d) **Importance of participatory forest resources mapping documenting land use changes, forest encroachment and claims.** Although EWMI has suggested that PLCN map the forest on a number of occasions during the past several years, it was only earlier this year that the PLCN decided to undertake the process. Before that, PLCN members did not see the real value of the activity; some even thought that mapping their resources would risk identifying them for others' exploitation.

As threats to the forests increased, the PLCN has filed many complaints from the local to national levels but without strong evidence. PLCN's exposure to maps on ODC helped convince them of the value of mapping. They were able to see where concessions were supposed to be and that made them interested in proving that concessions were given in areas of dense forest and that deforestation was happening beyond concession limits. As they were pressed to prove their claims – such as the loss of at least 250,000 resin trees – they began to realize that both evidence and claims could be demonstrated through mapping. The mapping activity was proven valuable for more than just documenting claims and violations. The process has brought communities together, helped them to discuss and value their resources, record their histories and describe their cultures, and engage a wide range of community members, including authorities in thinking about how they can contribute to protecting and sustainably managing the forest. While it took a long time to convince the PLCN of the value of mapping, ultimately the fact that they themselves decided to do the activity has made all the difference.

e) With increasing pressure associated with illegal logging in the EPL, it is of increasing importance for project partners to engage more stakeholders in addressing this issue. It is becoming a priority concern, not only with conservation NGOs, but also with development NGOs in other sectors, including education and health, as well. Feedback from those organizations confirms that in undertaking their activities with local communities, the issue of illegal logging consistently surfaces as a priority topic for discussion, although there has been no concerted effort among NGOs to address this concern. The provincial NGO network could become an available venue for discussing potential actions and plans to advance concerns with resolving the issue to the attention of Government officials and the media. There is, thus, opportunity for SFB project partners in the EPL to offer to lead or facilitate such discussions in the NGO network meetings.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS

Table 10. Planned activities for next quarter.

SFB Year 2 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year2	Lead Partner
Objective 1: Enhance effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity.		
Sub Objective 1.1. National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low-emissions development strengthened.		
1.1.1 Training Program on Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity Conservation and REDD+	Work with SFB partners to outline information/documentation on REDD+ to be included on ODC.	EWMI
1.1.2 Collaborations with universities	ODC: Initiate mapping land with RUA.	EWMI
	Continue collaboration between RUA and SFB project activities.	WCS
	Continue collaboration with RUPP on Student projects	WCS
	Collaboration with RUPP on MSc Scholarships	WI
1.1.3 Technical feasibility analyses for planned interventions	Feasibility and consultation on REDD+ under SFB	WI
1.1.4 Provide policy support to the Cambodian REDD+ Task Force's policy objectives and/or strategic frameworks	Recruitment of Senior REDD+ Specialist?	WI
	Seima REDD+ Project Design Validation	WCS
	High-profile visits of national and international REDD agencies and taskforce members to Seima REDD pilot project	WCS
Sub-Objective 1.2: Sub-national Administration (SNA) and sub-national line ministry capacity to effectively meet evolving responsibilities in forest management sector increased.		
Sub-Objective 1.3: Local-level technical skills for forest management and biodiversity conservation to support community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) improved.		
1.2.1 Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on Protected Areas management, design and development	Conduct the CBNA focus group discussion with PLCN	RECOFTC
	Conduct field training on "Trust building, team building and SFB project introduction" to CFMC, CF member, CF network, PLCN and commune council	*RECOFTC*

SFB Year 2 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year2	Lead Partner
of management plans, sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation	Based on the results of CBNA design training, awareness raising, and dialogue program for SFB activities in PLL	RECOFTC
	Design and conduct basic training of trainer course on "Conflict Transformation" for key local FA and NGO staff	RECOFTC
	Illegal wildlife trade research for law enforcement strategy improvement in EPL	WWF
	Tiger prey recovery status and supporting systems (Flora and Fauna Transect – completion March 2014) in EPL	WWF
	Minimum standards for Protected Area Law Enforcement workshop in Mondulkiri Province	WWF
	Law enforcement field based mentoring for patrol planning and execution (continual processes) in EPL	WWF
	Continue facilitate and coordinate the CF boundary demarcation post in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear provinces	RECOFTC
	Continue CBPF boundary demarcation in Seima	
	Continue support to build capacity for sustainable forest management with authorities and communities in Seima	
	Continue support to build capacity for biodiversity conservation with authorities and communities in Seima	
1.2.2: Support and strengthen community participation in the management planning of Protected Areas	Conduct the CBNA focus group discussion with PLCN	RECOFTC
	Conduct field training on "Trust building, team building and SFB project introduction" to CFMC, CF member, CF network, PLCN and commune council	RECOFTC
	Based on the results of CBNA design training, awareness raising, and dialogue program for SFB activities in PLL	RECOFTC
	Initiate the supporting activities for CF forest management plan development in the CFs at the CFMP stage	RECOFTC
	Continue assessment and determination of activities supporting the CF formalization in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear (identified CFs at the formalization stage)	RECOFTC
	Collect additional data for assessment of potential CF establishment in the nine (9) commune without CFs	RECOFTC
	Develop robust community patrolling within the CBPF area in Seima.	WCS

SFB Year 2 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year2	Lead Partner
1.2.3 Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles	Coordinate with MLMUPC to support the provision of ICT in Seima	WCS
	Submit Land Claim for Pu Trom village in Seima	WCS
	Develop land claims with further four villages in Seima	WCS
	Disseminate information on land titling two three further villages, and commence support to develop community commission and land claims, if requested, in those villages.	WCS
	Continue process for CCF and CPA management plan development and CCF and CPA establishment	WWF
1.2.3 Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning	InVEST provincial workshop in Mondulkiri Province	WWF
	Landscape scale Elephant population survey (funding dependent)	WCS and WWF
	Survey of impacts of concession activities on forest areas surrounding ELCs	WCS
1.2.4 Support the capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools	Support the use of SMART for monitoring the effectiveness of forest management in the EPL	WCS and WWF
	Biodiversity monitoring in Seima, including camera traps, Elephant sightings surveys, and training in implementing and analyzing line transect data.	WCS
	Support analysis of deforestation in Seima using NASA satellite images.	WCS
	Commence demographic surveys around the Seima area to monitoring regional immigration	WCS
1.2.5 Development of sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities	Develop plan for sub-national REDD+ MRV implementation in Mondulkiri Province	Winrock?
Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.		

SFB Year 2 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year2	Lead Partner
Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.		
2.1.1: Promote multi-stakeholder fora to allow for information/data collection and sharing, conflict resolution and to mobilize synergies of those stakeholders to strengthen their engagement through representation, understanding and the use of information, feedback and consultation in forest and biodiversity conservation management decisions	Round table discussions (2 of) based on WWF EPL reflection and forward planning workshop outputs, 1) Conflict mitigation, and 2) Information sharing mechanism in Mondulkiri Province	RECOFTC
	CPA/CCF reflection workshop – local to provincial in scale in EPL	WWF
2.1.3: Promote increased community participation, especially underrepresented groups such as women, youth, elderly and indigenous people, in annual government planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and Provincial Planning	Follow-up on the results of dialogue on "integrating CF activities into Commune Investment Program"	RECOFTC
2.1.4 Support and extend the role of a Provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development formed in Mondulkiri province to facilitate dialogue among EPL stakeholders in addressing forest, biodiversity and development concerns and priorities	Follow up and coordinate the approval of the Provincial Sub-Committee on Forest, Biodiversity Conservation and Development.	WCS / WI?
	Coordinate the implementation of the Provincial Sub-Committee holding dialogues with key stakeholders in addressing issues relating forest, biodiversity conservation in EPL.	WCS / WI?

SFB Year 2 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year2	Lead Partner
2.1.5: Explore the possibility and support the inter- and intra- provincial coordination meetings within and among the four provinces in the PLL to address forest and biodiversity conservation issues in the landscape with the engagement of stakeholders in government planning processes to provide a more comprehensive stakeholder perspective on pragmatic means for resolving issues/conflicts associated with competing land uses in PLL		
Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened.		
2.2.1: Increase the technical abilities required for fact-based decision-making – further development and update Open Development Cambodia	Introduce ODC - as a resource - to SFB staff and key partners.	EWMI
	Continue to support ODC as platform for information-sharing.	EWMI
2.2.2: Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources and biodiversity conservation		

SFB Year 2 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year2	Lead Partner
2.2.3 Facilitate multi-stakeholder forum to allow information to be shared and influence decision making processes	Continue development of the Open Development Cambodia website including the following specific activities: - Soft-launch the Khmer language site; - Complete re-tagging according to the new taxonomy; - Complete and publish animated land change maps; - Publish Atlas maps as interactive layers; - Develop and field test the 'Make Your Own Map Kit'; - Publish at least 15 thematic pages; - Update and enhance the ODC library; - Expand the law compendium; - Present ODC in at least 5 BarCamps, conferences, and other events; and - Host two "Open Houses;" - Continue the process of registering ODC as a local NGO; - Initiate partnerships with one or more academic or research institutions; - Continue recruitment of new interns.	EWMI
Sub-Objective 2.3: Dialogue skills of relevant stakeholders (community, government, and private sector) improved to engage with one another on forest and resources issues		
2.3.1: Build capacity of stakeholders on topics such as facilitation and discussion and negotiation skills, conflict resolution/transformation, landscape functions and people, analysis and problem solving, laws (forestry, land use, indigenous people's rights, etc.), forest patrols, community media, gender and youth, effective participation in local governance processes, documentation and reporting, including use of maps at local level to inform planning	Introduce more Cambodians, particularly youth, to ODC to engage them in thinking about development issues, and to inform their analysis.	EWMI
Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.		
Sub-Objective 3.1: Economic incentives for land use practices that reduce GHG emissions established in targeted landscapes		

SFB Year 2 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year2	Lead Partner
3.1.1. Implementation of the SFB Small Grants Program	Call for applications for small grants. By December 2013 -Support 3 building of community meeting hall in Keo Seima protected forest -Support local NGOs to strengthening the 15 CFs along Prey Land area -Support local NGOs work on to improve livelihood of people at SFB project site through forest conservation	Winrock?
	Support local NGOs and CBOs in EPL and PLL to apply for small grants	WCS, WWF, EWMI, RECOFTC, WI
3.1.2. Identify core sets of communities in the PLL to engage in livelihood activities	Finalize the selection of target CF in for livelihoods development in PLL	RECOFTC
3.1.3. Support enterprise development in selected target villages in the EPL and PLL	Bamboo resource inventory and cottage industry development study in MPF and PPWS	WWF
	Resin harvesting technical research in MPF and PPWS Field visits to identify areas for setting up experiment sites on resin harvesting technology in MPF and PPWS	WWF
	Support community-based gibbon watching tourism enterprise in Seima	WCS
	Commence development of Ecotourism Visitors Center in the EPL	WCS and WWF
	Provide various training to enterprise groups in EPL Training on business planning and marketing for community members in MPF and PPWS Training on production, product inventory, quality control and internal control systems in MPF and PPWS Training on enterprise development in MPF and PPWS	WWF
3.1.4. Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and tourism enterprises in the EPL	Honey certification consultation workshop in Phnom Penh	WWF
	Expansion of community based bird-watching tourism projects in the PLL	WCS
3.1.5. Review options for extending NTFP enterprise development models into the PLL		
Sub-objective 3.2: Payment for environmental service (PES) activities (e.g. REDD+) established or supported in targeted landscapes with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.		

SFB Year 2 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year2	Lead Partner
3.2.1. Initiate a landscape ecosystem services assessment as input in the production of a map and database which will be used as a decision making platform	ODC: Discuss potential linkages to ODC platform.	EWMI
3.2.2. Development of the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot activity benefit-sharing and fund management arrangements	Initial development of the REDD+ Trust Fund, including developing and presenting a policy options paper to the Government.	WCS
3.2.3. Establishment of a conservation agriculture PES scheme in the PLL	Expansion of the Ibis Rice model into new villages in the PLL	WCS
3.2.4. Establishment of program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection as a model of PES		
Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups.		
3.3.1. Mainstream participation of often-marginalized groups, notably women, the extreme poor and ethnic minorities, into livelihood activities	Pilot Khmer site.	EWMI
3.3.2. Evaluate level of equity and inclusion achieved under each of the forest management and community enterprise/benefit-sharing models supported by the project and develop guidelines for improvement	Conduct livelihood impact assessment looking also into benefit sharing and lessons learned	WWF
3.3.3. Evaluate level of equity and inclusion in the forest management and community enterprise/benefit-sharing models supported under the project and develop guidelines for improvement.	Studies into gender equity in NRM management and REDD supported in Seima	WCS

7.1 Knowledge development

7.1.1 Bamboo resource inventory and cottage industry development study in MPF and PPWS
7.1.2 Resin harvesting technical research in MPF and PPWS
7.1.3 Illegal wildlife trade research for law enforcement strategy improvement in EPL
7.1.4 Tiger prey recovery status and supporting systems (Flora and Fauna Transect – completion March 2014) in EPL
7.1.5 Collect additional data for assessment of potential CF establishment in the nine (9) commune without CFs
7.1.6 Continue development of the Open Development Cambodia website including the following specific activities:

- Soft-launch the Khmer language site;
- Complete re-tagging according to the new taxonomy;
- Complete and publish animated land change maps;
- Publish Atlas maps as interactive layers;
- Develop and field test the 'Make Your Own Map Kit';
- Publish at least 15 thematic pages;
- Update and enhance the ODC library;
- Expand the law compendium;
- Present ODC in at least 5 BarCamps, conferences, and other events; and
- Host two "Open Houses;"
- Continue the process of registering ODC as a local NGO;
- Initiate partnerships with one or more academic or research institutions;
- Continue recruitment of new interns.

7.2 Capacity building

7.2.1 Training on business planning and marketing for community members in MPF and PPWS
7.2.2 Training on production, product inventory, quality control and internal control systems in MPF and PPWS
7.2.3 InVEST provincial workshop in Mondulkiri Province
7.2.4 Training on enterprise development in MPF and PPWS
7.2.5 Minimum standards for Protected Area Law Enforcement workshop in Mondulkiri Province
7.2.6 Community Forests field based mentoring for patrol planning and execution (continual processes) in EPL
7.2.7 1. Conduct field training on "Trust building, team building and SFB project introduction" to CFMC, CF member, CF network, PLCN and commune council in PLL
7.2.8 Conduct the CBNA focus group discussion with PLCN
7.2.9 Based on the results of CBNA design training, awareness raising, and dialogue program for sfb activities in PLL
7.2.10 Provide orientation and deploy the PCFPC at SFB Kampong office
7.2.11 Design and conduct basic training of trainer course on "conflict transformation" for key local FA and NGO staff

7.3 Stakeholder engagement

7.3.1 Field visits to identify areas for setting up experiment sites on resin harvesting technology in MPF and PPWS
7.3.2 Honey certification consultation workshop in Phnom Penh
7.3.3 Round table discussions (2 of) based on WWF EPL reflection and forward planning workshop outputs, 1) Conflict mitigation, and 2) Information sharing mechanism in Mondulkiri Province
7.3.4 CPA/CCF reflection workshop – local to provincial in scale in EPL
7.3.5 Finalize the selection of target CF in for livelihoods development
7.3.6 Continue assessment and determination of activities supporting the CF formalization in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear (identified CFs at the formalization stage)
7.3.7 Initiate the supporting activities for CF forest management plan development in the CFs at the CFMP stage
7.3.8 Determine activities to support CF network development in PLL
7.3.9 Initiate collaboration between SFB and Green Mekong project

N*B*: *EWMI's Grassroots Networking and Constituency team, to be fully funded by PRAJ next quarter, still expects to continue to collaborate with SFB on certain capacity-building activities, as well as helping to link PLCN to SFB-facilitated stakeholder dialogues. EWMI expects to work with Winrock and USAID to establish a Memorandum of Understanding to guide complementary work in the Prey Lang Landscape.*

8. HOW IMPLEMENTING PARTNER HAS ADDRESSED AOR COMMENTS FROM THE LAST QUARTERLY REPORT

There were no comments received from USAID regarding the Third Quarterly Report prior to the submission of the Fourth Quarterly Report.

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1.Criteria in selecting sites for resin enterprise development.

Criteria	Krangtes Village	Laoka Village	Srae y Village	Putung Village	Khnheng Village
Resin group in place (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	None	Yes	Yes
Year established	2007	2009		2011	2011
NGO involved with establishment	WWF	MVI		WWF	WWF
Is group part of a CCF/CPA structure	Yes	No		Yes	Yes
Is group meeting regularly (Y/N)	Not regular	No		Yes	Yes
Does the group have a committee	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Does the group have funds	Yes	None	None	Yes	Yes
How many members in the group	40 members	15 members	None yet	62 members	15 members
How many *Dipterocarpus alatus* trees on average per member	120	68	50	108	23
Are the members trees within a CF	Inside and outside	Inside and outside	Inside and outside	Inside and outside	Outside
Are there any ELC in the commune or area where the tappers trees are located	None, but there are private individuals growing rubber trees	Yes, some trees inside ELCs	None	Yes	Yes
What is the status of any ELC		operational		suspended	operational
What is the status of illegal logging on resin group embers trees over the last 3 years	Not an issue	Ongoing issue	Not an issue	Ongoing issue	Not an issue
How would you rate group leadership Accessibility of the areas	Not active Accessible	Not active Accessible	 Difficult access during rainy season	Active Difficult access all year round	Active Difficult access year round

Annex 2. Activity tracking for reporting into TraiNet.

ACTIVITIES BENEFICIARIES TRACKING							
No.	**Date**	**Participant**		**who (Government/Community)**	**Subject/Topic**	**Training Type**	**Location**
		Male	**Female**				
Training							
1	3-4-July-13	9	4	NGO staff	Training on values chain and sustainable livelihood assessment	Training	WWF Office, Sen monorom
2	16-Jul-13	11	3	community patrol team	Review and improve patrol strategy plan	Training	Srae Y village
3	19-20-Jul-13	5	2	CPA Community members	Review and improve CPA financial management system	Training	Srae Thom village
4	21-22-Jul-13	17	2	community patrol team	Refresher training on writing and sharing patrol reports	Training	Chi Khlob village, Soksan Commune
5	28-Jul-13	2	0	WCS staff 6 (2F), Trainer CBET Tmatboey 1	Training on planning and facilitation for community meeting at Andoung Kraloeng	Discussion/ training	SPF Headquarters
6	03-04-Aug-13	4	0	Government 2, WCS 3 (1F), Partner (Adventure Rope) 2	Canopy walk feasibility study in SPF	Training/ mentoring	Various locations, SPF
7	06-07-Aug-13	1	0	Government1, WCS 9 (4F)	Community Facilitation Training	Training	SPF Headquarters
8	6-Aug-13	12	1	CCF members	Forest Inventory	Training	Dei ey village
9	6-Aug-13	12	1	CCF members	Actual Forest Inventory	Training	Dei Ey CCF
10	10-11-Aug-13	1	0	Government 1, WCS 9 (4F)	Developing reference book on laws and regulations for ICC committees	Training/mentoring	SPF Headquarters
11	18-Augt-2013	263	75	Community	Training wokrshop on integrating NRM and biodiversity conservation into commune investment plans	Training	13 villages in Mondulkiri province
12	18-20-Aug-13	1	0	Government 1, WCS 9 (4F)	Community Facilitation Training- Application of framework	Training	SPF Headquarters
13	August 8-15, 2013	5	N/A	N/A	Prey Lang Resources Mapping Workshop in the Field	Practical on-the-job training	Siem Bok and Thaliborivat Districts in Stung Treng & Sambour District, Kratie
14	22-Aug-13	15	0	WWF	Review and improve patrol strategy	Training	Chikhlob village
15	22-Aug-13	12	0	CPA Committee members	Set up new internal control system	Training	Srae Thom village
16	13-Sep-13	19	0	FA, WCS and RECOFTC	Presentation on Trial Timber Harvesting Plan	Training	FA central head quarter

17	14-Sep-13	15	0	CPA Committee members. Local authorities	Review the draft CPA management plan	Training workshop	Pu tung village
18	15-19-Sept-2013	21	11	community members, local authority	Consultation on establishment of new CPA	Consultation	Ktong village
19	20-Sep-13	28	6	Pu Char, O Chra CBPF members, village chiefs and Sre Preah CC	Training on administrative and book keeping	Training	Pu Char village
20	21-Sep-13	28	6	Pu Char, O Chra CBPF members, village chiefs and Sre Preah CC	Training on administrative and book keeping	Training	O Chra village
21	24-27-Sept-13	7	2	NGO staff working in Sen monorom	Training on CBNE	Training	WWF Office, Sen monorom
22	23-26 Sept 22013	23	2	Govnt, NGO	The art designing training and building facilitation skills	Training of Trainer	Phnom Penh
23	24-Sep-13	20	4	Pu Kong CBPF members, committee	Training on administrative and book keeping	Training	Pu Kong village
Workshop							
1	4-5-Aug-13	42	11	CPA members, local authority	Dissemination workshop on internal rules and regulation	Workshop	Srae Y village
2	August 14-15, 2013	16	9	Commune Authorities and PLCN and other PL community members from Krayang and Thmear Communes	Commune Investment Planning Workshop	Workshops & Trainings	Tbeng Meanchey, Preah Vihear
3	August 21-22, 2013	17	11	Commune Authorities and PLCN and other PL community members from Tawsu and Chhrach	Commune Investment Planning Workshop	Workshops & Trainings	Tbeng Meanchey, Preah Vihear
4	22-Aug-13	31	2	CC, CFMC, CFN	Mainstream NRM and BC into CIP.	Workshop	Kim Seng Restaurant , Stung Sen city, KPT
5	29-Aug-13	23	2	CC, CFMC, CFN	Capacity Building Need Assessment	Workshop	Sekong Star Hotel, Stueng Treng
6	30-Aug-13	23	2	CC, CFMC, CFN	Mainstream NRM and BC into CIP and CBNA	Workshop	
7	29-Aug-13	32	6	CC, CFMC, CFN	Capacity Building Need Assessment	Workshop	Red Cross Hall, Tbeng Meanchey town, Preah Vihear province
8	30-Aug-13	28	6		Mainstream NRM and BC into CIP.	Workshop	
9	5-6-Sep-13	20	6	PLCN & CC	Mainstream NRM and BC into CIP.	Workshop	Sekong Star Hotel, Stueng Treng
10	9-10-Sep-13	20	8	PLCN & CC	Mainstream NRM and BC into CIP.	Workshop	
11	12-Sep-13	21	2	FA,NGOs	Capacity Building Need Assessment	Workshop	Kratie and Stung Treng

12	13-Sep-13	73	27	WWF	Election of new set of officers for the CPA committee	Event	Puhung village
13	16-17-Sep-13	16	14	PLCN & CC	Mainstream NRM and BC into CIP.	Workshop	Ly Cheu Hotel, Kratie
14	19-Sep-13	16	2	FA,NGOs	Capacity Building Need Assessment	Workshop	Mlub Svay, Stung Sen city, KPT
15	19-20-Sep-13	22	16	PLCN, CC, CFN	Mainstream NRM and BC into CIP.	Dialogue	Kim Seng Restaurant , Stung Sen city, KPT
Consultation							
1	14-Aug-13	6	3	honey enterprise group members	Consultation for the study on feasibility of provincial processing/production center for honey	Consultation	Pu Chrey
2	19-26 Aug-2013	43	33	community members	Workshop on community sustainable livelihood analysis and product scanning for community enterprises	Consultation	Laov Ka, Sre Thom, Sre Huy and Toul village
3	30-Aug-13	40	4	Government officials, NGOs	Provincial Reflection workshop	Consultation	Sen monorom
4	9-12-Sept-2013	26	15	CPA members, local authority. Government officials	Consultation on establishment of new CPA	Consultation	Toul village
5	23-Sep-13	4	0	community members	Final review of the CCF establishment application letter to Provincial Governor	Consultation	Srae Huy
6	24-26-Sept-13	11	0	community members	Review of the CCF establishment application letter by District Gov' and Commune Chief	Consultation	Nang khi loek commune
Meeting & Patrol							
1	03-Jul-13	49	5	WCS and FA staffs	Annual review meeting	Meeting	SPF Headquarters
2	7-8-Jul-2013	9	0	CPA members, local authority	Discussed preparation for the election of new set of officers for Puhung/Putung CPA Committee;	Meeting	Puhung village
3	15-Jul-13	16	4	CPA committee members	CPA Committee monthly meeting	Meeting	Srae Y village
4	29-Jul-13	11	4	Community 12, WCS 8(3F), CRDT, CBET trainer	Introducing nature-based tourism project concept to the ICC of Andoung Kraloeng	Meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
5	09-10-Aug-13	18	9	Ochra CBPF members, committee, village chief, CC	Monthly review meeting with O Chra village	Meeting	O Chra village
6	11-12 Aug-13	18	6	Pu Char CBPF members, committee, village chief, CC	Monthly review meeting with Pu Char village	Meeting	Pu Char village

7	15-Aug-13	27	2	CFMC, CC and CF network	Focus group discussion for CBNA data collection	Community meeting	Sandan, Kampong Thom
8	15-Aug-13	41	24	Pu Char CBPF members, committee, village chief, CC	Welcoming visit from USAID/Winrock SFB	Meeting	Pu Char village & Phnom Choat
9	15/Aug./2013	6	3	Community 9, WCS 6 (3F)	Discussing nature-based tourism project and developing rules and regulations	Meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
10	19-Aug-13	6	1	Pu Char CBPF members	Discussion meeting and film development	Meeting	Pu Char village and Phnom Choat
11	20-Aug-13	38	20	Pu Char CBPF members, committee, village chief, CC	Reflection meeting on CBPF activities into commune development plan	Meeting	Pu Char village
12	21-22 Aug 2013	49	5	WCS and FA staffs	Annual planning meeting	Meeting	SPF Headquarters
13	25-Aug-13	16	15	Community 30, WCS 6 (2F), CBET Trainer 1	Andoung Kraloeng village meeting to discuss nature-based tourism project and rules and regulations	Meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
14	14-Sep-13	8	5	CFMC & CF member	Pre check for USAID	Meeting	O krosang,Boeung Char,Sambo, Kratie
15	17-19 Sept-13	19	5	FA,CC, CFMC	Facilitate USAID Site visit with 2 CFs in Stung Treng & Kratie	Meeting	Kratie and Stung Treng
16	25-26-Sep-13	37	18	WCS, community and commune council	Village consultation meeting	Meeting	Pu Hiem village